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China's 'Coming Man' Acts To Rebuild Trade Machine; Rival Aspirants for Leadership

Wu, Minister of Industries, on Way to Powerful Rank in the Government

Is Ally of Chiang

Drive Made for Control of All Independent Farm and Industrial Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Many months ago Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life Movement" achieved world-wide prominence as an instrument of individual cultural upbuilding in China. Today the economic side of China is a similar focus of attention, and under guidance of the Ministry of Industries, it appears that a machine as comprehensive as the New Life Movement—and much more powerful—may be in the building.

By the same token, Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, seems growing into the status of economic head and a dominant member of the National Government.

Close Friend of Chiang

For nine years he has been a close friend and adviser, in his capacity as a Shanghai and Tientsin banker of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Now it seems that as a government official he may soon be second in potency only to the generalissimo.

General Chiang proposed an economic-motif version of the New Life Movement in a speech at Chengtu, in remote Szechuen Province, as long go as last autumn. Not long afterward two executive groups were formed, one of which—the central council of three for People's Economic Planning—expired without delay, but the larger of which—the People's Economic Planning Committee, whose most recent chairman is the Vice-Minister of Railways, Tseng Yang-fu, has shown great vitality. But even this seems due to be ground under the chariot of Minister Wu.

Meeting of Economists

There may be a real battle before the issue is decided, for Mr. Tseng has done a great deal of work. He had a meeting of about 100 leading economists in early June, with the result that practical plans were laid out and 15 subcommittees were formed.

Since then Mr. Tseng has been going on inspection tours, delivering talks on economic rehabilitation and holding economic meetings—but meanwhile Minister Wu has independently and blandly assumed sole custodianship of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's third "people's principle" of livelihood and General Chiang's ideology of the Chengtu speech, and has organized a People's Economic Reconstruction Movement Association, which seems directly aimed at scuttling the People's Economic Planning Committee.

Chiang Attended Inaugural

The reason Minister Wu is backed to win out and to rise high in the Government as its chief economic expert is that General Chiang, who had hitherto held quite aloof, personally attended the inaugural ceremony of the reconstruction group—a gesture promptly seized upon in the capital as indication that this was the winning side.

Minister Wu's policy is avowedly that of gradually bringing all independent economic, agricultural, industrial and allied groups—directly under his own control.

Firm Support Forecast

A considerable number of enterprises, including the Central Fish Market, the silk-control organization, the whole network of Chinese co-operative movements, and other organs have already been taken over from the National Economic Council, which until recently was regarded as the great center for all economic planning in the nation.

General Chiang will no doubt remain the deciding factor in the plan of the Industries Minister to build up a strong economic machine. But the past record would seem to indicate that Minister Wu can look to him for continuing support in a scheme which, with North China largely in the hands of Japan and with smuggling having an increasingly ruinous effect on national revenues and industry, may grow far more important than even now seems probable.

International

Wu Ting-chang
Pushes Economic Recovery in Post of Industrial Minister

Arrest in Japan Thwarts Attempt At New Violence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 10—The first stirring of political violence since the explosion of Feb. 26 is reflected in a police announcement here.

A civilian named Kuroda has been arrested on the charge of desiring to assassinate Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, Minister of War, and the former Governor General of Korea, Gen. Kazunari Agaki who has just just been replaced by Gen. Jiro Minami.

The projected crime apparently followed the familiar Japanese pattern as the accused has been affiliated with the extremist patriotic group.

General Terauchi and General Ugaki have both been natural targets for reprisals by nationalist Extremists.

The former assumed responsibility for the execution of the leading participants in the February outbreak and also recently made a number of shifts in army posts, a procedure which usually creates bad feeling in the services.

General Ugaki who has been frequently mentioned as a possible future Premier is disliked among army radicals because he is believed to be closely associated with the Minseito Party.

The Kuroda affair may also be symptomatic of the atmosphere of uncertainty and division recently observable in Cabinet circles, the War Minister desiring larger bond issues for rearmament purposes than the Finance Minister, Dr. Eiichi Baba, considers financially feasible.

A serious divergence of opinion has also developed over a proposal to establish sweeping state control over the electrical industry.

Machines Bulge Output—Wages Lag

Federal Economists Urge Balanced Budget to Promote Recovery

Continued Recovery They Say, Needs It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A warning came from Department of Commerce economists today that future business improvement in the United States is conditioned in a degree on a balanced governmental budget.

In 1935 World Economic Review, reporting "a broadening of the upward movement during the past year" in the United States, the department's economic experts held that future business prospects would depend partly on the possibility of "bringing expenditures more in line with receipts and thus eliminating, partially at least, the uncertainties prevailing in connection with future taxation and other budgetary problems."

At the same time, these analysts found that continuation of the emergency expenditures, responsible for throwing the budget out of line, appears to be necessary at the present time.

Employment and Production

Two other barometers to be watched were described as follows:

1. The degree of success meeting efforts at re-employment.

2. The extent of the flow of new capital into productive enterprises.

"While close scrutiny of the major domestic barometers is essential, the significance of international developments should not be overlooked," they point out.

"Events of the past year have probably not enhanced the prospects of international economic stabilization; rather, such prospects appear less favorable at the moment than they did at the opening of 1935. With actual wars and threats of war involving three continents, and with Europe again assuming the characteristics of an armed camp, it appeared at the opening of 1936 that any benefits which might accrue to our domestic economy as a result of a broad program of international stabilization were a consideration of the distant rather than of the imediate future."

Much Farther to Go

While recovery has been substantial in the past three years, business is still far from a condition in which it gives full employment to labor and utilizes productive equipment to its maximum, according to the department's analysis. Held to be of paramount significance in 1935 was the "very evident tendency for recovery to spread in those directions in which progress had heretofore been slow or entirely lacking, and thus to correct in a measure the prevailing state of imbalance.

"Private construction, for example, for the first time showed signs of a substanted revival," it was said. "The railroad industry did much better in the second half of the year, and the durable-goods industries generally registered substantial improvement." Continued improvement in farm income was described as "another development calculated to buttress the upward trend, particularly since it was accompanied

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Setting the Stage For Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 10

FOLLOWING is the statistical story of the iron and steel industry:

	1919	1929	Per cent change from 1914
*Value added by manufacturing:	$2,465,000	$3,275,000	+99
Average yearly wage:	$1,450,000	$1,568,000	+18
Per cent of value added paid in wages:	50.5	42.2	x
Yearly dollar productivity per worker:	$2,873,000	$3,718,000	+64
Yearly average number of wage-earners:	857,764,000	880,882,000	+ 4

*"Value added by manufacturing" is difference between wholesale value of completed product, and cost of materials, fuel, wages, etc.

xPercentage based on these two years shows decline of only 8.3 per cent.

Egypt to Abolish Special Privilege In Foreign Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—Discussions on the abolition of capitulations, or special privileges to foreigners, are now reaching concluding stages at Alexandria. It has already been agreed between the British and Egyptian delegations that capitulations ought to cease. All that remains to decide is procedure whereby their disappearance shall be brought about.

A big increase in the duties and importance of the so-called "Mixed Courts" in Egypt is expected to follow this action.

At present the Mixed Courts deal principally with civil suits in which citizens or corporations of certain foreign countries are concerned through residence or business in Egypt. It is proposed that these courts should in future have full jurisdiction over criminal cases which under the system of capitulations are generally dealt with by the Consular Court of the country of which the defendant is a citizen.

Changes in Jurisdiction

Originally, the Consular Courts had jurisdiction over all cases in which foreigners were concerned. In 1875, however, a great Egyptian statesman, Nubar Pasha, persuaded the capitulatory powers, of which there are now 14, to give up civil cases to a new kind of court, established experimentally for five years.

These Mixed Courts proved so successful that they were afterward prolonged for further periods varying from six months to five years until 1921 when by agreement with the capitulatory powers they were extended "for an indefinite period," subject to one year's notice of their expiration being given by the Egyptian Government.

The Mixed Courts are now so popular, however, that there is no question of suspending them. On the contrary, it is sought to give them still wider responsibilities.

Location of Courts

There are at present three Mixed Courts of first instance—at Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah—and one Court of Appeals—at Alexandria.

Broadly speaking, the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts extends today to all civil and few criminal cases in which a citizen or corporation of any state which has ever had capitulatory rights in Egypt are concerned. Thus in bankruptcy proceedings, the existence of a single creditor of a nationality different from that of the alleged bankrupt has been held to confer jurisdiction on the Mixed Court. Citizens of noncapitulatory states, however, must normally plead in the native Egyptian courts.

The Mixed Courts are entitled to interpret for themselves the extent of their own jurisdiction.

When there is no reason to the contrary, they even allow the introduction of a "straw man," so that the case may come before them. This device consists in assigning property to a foreigner who has no real interest in the case, solely to enable the litigants to come before the Mixed Courts.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals consisted originally of 11 judges, four of whom were Egyptians and seven foreigners, while each District Court consisted of seven, three Egyptians and four foreigners.

In every court a foreign judge was to preside, with the title of vice-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Iron and Steel Production in Decade, Figures Show, Outran Consumption

Machinery Proves Worker's Nemesis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — The great iron and steel plants of America learned how to make their products more and more efficiently and with fewer and fewer men, and the result was—1929; that in essence is the finding of a technical study just completed by the council for industrial progress.

A return to pre-depression conditions, when productive capacity increased three and one half times faster than consuming power of its workers would seem to be "a serious menace" to national economic well-being, the council concludes.

The council was set up Sept. 26, 1935, under the co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, Maj. George L. Berry, as an heir to NRA, designed to secure voluntary co-operation between industry and labor. Figures for its present analysis are taken from the United States census of manufactures.

Figures Tell the Story

In the postwar period from 1919 to 1929 the yearly dollar productivity per wage-earner rose from $2873 to $3718, the report states, while the lag in the worker's pay envelope was reflected in an increase of average wage of only $1450 to $1568.

This "unbalanced condition" the council attributes to the "influence of labor-saving devices, massed production, and great increases in operating efficiency."

Analyses of the iron and steel and other important industry groups, the statement continues, definitely show that from 1919 to 1929 "the major portion of the increased production was achieved by either maintaining employment at about the same previous level, or by establishing a new level of employment requiring fewer workers, while the wage levels remained practically unchanged."

Two Pertinent Questions

"If this condition does constitute a serious menace to our economic well-being, then two questions of great potential possibilities may well receive the serious consideration of every American citizen:

1. Is it not possible, with industry's productive ability constantly increasing, that even though we come out of a depression through the working of "natural economic forces," production can swing ahead at full speed so fast and can so far outstrip purchasing power that we will not even reach a period of "normalcy" before being plunged again into the depths?

2. Are not the very efficiencies of our ever-increasing productive ability of such a nature that it is questionable whether we can come out of future depressions by placing our dependence solely on the operation of "natural economic forces"?

Over-Supply of Labor

"The second question becomes increasingly pertinent," the report says, "when we consider the large number of unemployed who are available for work at such small wages that it would be virtually impossible to generate sufficient purchasing power to start industrial activity more than feebly on the upturn."

The report shows that the yearly average number of wage-earners in the iron and steel industry was lower at the end of the 20-year period than at the beginning, standing at 617,776 in 1914, rising to 857,764 in 1919 and 880,882 in 1929, then drop-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Recovery — With a Question Mark: Wide Horizon, Editorial page.

Harnessing the Sun's Power

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Dr. C. G. Abbot **R. M. Clagett** **L. A. Fillman**

Of the Smithsonian Institution, Pictured With a Section of Their Solar Heater, a Device Intended to Utilize the Sun's Rays for Power

Roosevelt Says New 'Reform' Acts Are on the Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—President Roosevelt in a letter to Labor's Nonpartisan League here today, referred directly to defeats suffered by New Deal legislation in the Supreme Court and served notice, in effect, that he would continue striving for his original goals.

"Return to reactionary practices is ever short-lived," the President wrote at one point; and added at another, "I have implicit faith that we shall find our way to progress through law."

It was the first major reference to the Supreme Court decisions since the famous "horse-and-buggy" press conference after the invalidation of NRA, and was unmistakably designed to review and restate the President's position in the midst of his campaign for re-election.

There was every indication that instead of modifying, the President was rather planning to press his original proposals.

The letter was read to several hundred delegates gathered from all parts of the country under the chairmanship of Maj. George L. Berry, industrial co-ordinator and league chairman.

A principal speaker was John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, fresh from his clash with the A. F. of L. leadership. The gathering was called to launch a campaign for Roosevelt re-election among workers of the country. The Roosevelt letter was made public only a few hours after the President's return today from Hyde Park, N. Y., to the White House, and was the highlight of a day which brought political developments from many sections of the country.

Those Who Cheered

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the Supreme Court decisions follows:

"During the past three years we have endeavored to correct through

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

President Honors Smithsonian On 90-Year Record

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) Smithsonian Institution yesterday received "birthday" greetings from President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, marking today the ninetieth anniversary of its organization.

President Roosevelt, writing from his Hyde Park, N. Y., home to Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the institution, said:

"I cannot allow this anniversary to pass without assuring you and, through you, your devoted associates of my sincere appreciation of the work which you and they are doing.

"The Smithsonian Institution through nine decades has abundantly justified the hopes and expectations of its founder, James Smithson, who in his will provided for an 'establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.' "

Mr. Smithson was an English student of chemistry and mineralogy.

Mr. Ickes noted that "the halls of Smithsonian contain exhibits which tell more forcibly than words the enormous advances of scientific achievement during the lifetime of the institution."

A Solar Heater, a mechanical device recently developed by Dr. Abbot to run a ½-horsepower engine by the rays of the sun, will be demonstrated before the distinguished group of scientists and engineers who will attend the third world power conference here, Sept. 7 to 12.

This device, using only the rays of the sun for fuel, is capable of building up a steam pressure of 175 pounds. Three reflectors are so designed that they will concentrate the rays of the sun in the sharp focal point on tubes mounted above each mirror. Within these tubes flows a chemical compound which is raised to 400 degrees Farenheit. The terrific heat of the liquid, when it passes through the boiler, produces steam which is employed to run an engine.

Spanish Rebels Lose 13 Towns To Loyalists

Quick End of Rebellion Forecast by Madrid Leftist Regime

Drive on Saragossa

Capital Quieter and Lights Again Permitted—Cars Barred After 11 P. M.

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MADRID, Aug. 10 — Capture by Loyalists of 13 rebel-dominated Spanish towns was reported today as the Government predicted a quick end for the Fascist rebellion.

A loyal army entrenched at Navelperal in the Guadarrama Mountains repulsed a rebel attack yesterday, which sought to penetrate the steel blockade on the road to Madrid. Eight hundred Fascists were reported killed.

Claimed by Loyalists

The War Ministry, on the basis of reports from regiments in the field, claimed these victories for the Loyalists:

1. Capture of the town of Lugones and seizure of a munitions factory by a column of militia led by Col. Gonzalez Pena in Oviedo Province.

Rebel fatalities in the clash were declared to number 150, while no Loyalists were said to have been killed or wounded. The importance of the capture, the Ministry declared, came from the town's location as the only gap through which the rebel forces of Colonel Aranda might escape from Oviedo.

Advance on Saragossa

2. Occupation of 10 towns in Teruel Province by Government forces commanded by Colonel Mena during an advance on Saragossa from the southeast.

3. Surrender of the towns of Gelsa and Ola to a loyal column also marching on Saragossa.

The reports declared rebels were routed from the district where they attempted to seize 3000 head of cattle for Huesca, reported to be troubled by a food shortage.

The column fortified the town of Pina and moved on.

Capt. Rupert Savile a retired British naval officer, was slain by a rebel shell. His wife was wounded after their yacht had started from Gijon for Lisbon. The craft was declared to have been flying the British colors.

Mrs. Savile was taken aboard the British destroyer Comet and transferred to a hospital at Bayonne, France. Her condition was reported "not critical." Hospital attendants said they believed she was an American.

Captain Savile was reported to have been hit by a shell from the rebel cruiser Almirante Cervera.

Rebels Plan Attacks

Reports from rebel lines near the Franco-Spanish border said strong forces of Fascists were gathering around San Sebastian and Irun for a prospective attack on the north-central cities today.

The leader of Leftist troops in the Balearic Islands reported his men were pursuing rebel army and civil guard officers who fled to the hills after the capture yesterday of Ibiza, capital of the island of the same name.

In the Guadarrama mountain passes Leftist militia consolidated its positions as Col. Julio Mangada completed plans for a drive against the rebel stronghold of Avila.

Lights Permitted in Madrid

Residents of the capital itself followed normal life Sunday night after authorities rescinded a former order prohibiting the use of electric lights. No cars, however, were allowed on the streets after 11 p. m. except official automobiles and trucks transporting soldiers to the northern front.

Anarchist leaders in Barcelona asserted Leftist forces in the government-controlled Catalan capital would continue to maintain armed supervision of the city.

"We will deal energetically with any of those armed workers wishing or attempting to satisfy their personal hatred and also those looting and robbing," they said.

"There is talk of the danger of foreign invasion. We have respected the lives and interests of foreigners but if this is so there is no one more capable or more fit to defend the liberty of the people than the people."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday Aug. 10

Neutrality—Spread of Spain's War Halted

Europe appears to regard another explosive obstacle to tranquillity safely sidestepped as nine nations gather under neutral banners instead of plunging into the Spanish turmoil. France did active rescue work in eliciting nonintervention pledges from Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands and itself.

The neutrality picture was possibly jeopardized, however, by a Fascist shell that killed Capt. Rupert Savile and wounded his wife aboard their yacht in Gijon Harbor. Savile was a retired British naval officer. Britain had previously threatened to take appropriate steps to protect British lives and property. It remains to be seen whether this incident will modify Britain's adherence to the neutrality accord.

Spain—Loyal Forces Claim Big Gains

Spain's Leftist Government claims substantial victories as Fascist rebels attempt to complete their military plan for a crucial drive on Madrid.

A Fascist column of Gen. Francisco Franco's troops moves northward through villages of the Guadalquivir Valley in a direct motorized thrust at Madrid. A western column of Francisco's troops strives to form a junction with the northern forces of Gen. Emilio Mola. The possibly decisive offensive of the war, the assault on Madrid, awaits apparently the achievement of these two objectives by the southern forces.

Consummation of the rebel strategy is menaced from two general sources. The Leftist Government's alleged sweeping victories threaten to demoralize the northern rebel forces. Almost every village on the route of the advancing southern Fascists has its stubborn loyalist militia, which suggests the ragged Continentals of the American Revolution.

Spanish loyalists claim capture of 13 towns and brilliant triumph in fending off attack by Fascists on Navalperal in the Guadarrama Mountains.

Col. Julio Mangada, Government commander, plans immediate offensive toward the old cathedral town of Avila to cut off Mola.

Olympics—Japan and America in Winning Runs

Record smashing by Olympic contenders continues on a seven-day-week basis. There is no let-up over the week end as Kitie Son, Japan, wins the coveted Marathon crown, in record-breaking time of 2h. 29m. 19.2s.; no let-up as the United States clips the world record to win the 400-meter relay; no let-up as the United States takes all three places in the Decathlon, Glenn Morris setting a new Decathlon record.

The United States places three in the springboard diving competition, as it appears that Dick Degener of Detroit and Marshall Wayne of Miami will fight it out for the gold medal.

The Internation Amateur Athletic Federation Congress meets in Berlin to accept and reject records. Twenty-seven men's track and field performances are approved. The United States is accorded a sequence

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Street Commissioner Must Know His Streets

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 10 (AP)—When H. F. Schaible's automobile stopped at a red light a stranger stepped up and asked the way to Williams Street.

"I can't direct you," said Mr. Schaible, "but I feel obligated to help you find it. Climb in."

After several miles and some false turns, the two located Williams Street.

"Thanks," said the stranger, "but why did you feel under obligations to help me find the street?"

"I'm the Street Commissioner," Mr. Schaible replied.

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Unemployed Help Ease Relief Load

By **Tully Nettleton**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Men on Relief?
Seventh of Twelve Articles

Can you imagine a huge vegetable bin covering four city blocks each 100 yards square, the sides boarded up to a height of slightly more than 150 feet, and this whole improvised bin filled with potatoes, green beans, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, peas, spinach, sweet corn, cucumbers, cantaloupes and other produce such as comes from summer gardens?

That, if you can visualize it, is about the amount of foodstuffs produced by the unemployed in the United States during the summer of 1934 in gardens sponsored as relief rolls amounted to 44,608,000 bushels of produce of all kinds, according to an estimate made by the FERA. This is equivalent to a volume of a rectangular enclosure approximately 154 feet high on a base 600 feet square.

Self-Help Achieves Much

Self-help has figured in an important way in helping to meet the shock of unemployment in the depression just past, is helping now to rehabilitate some of the victims of that catastrophe and will leave a record that may be of some use in coping with a similar situation should it arise in the future.

Along early in the depression—that is, during 1931—a great deal began to be heard from one locality or another about exchanges or associations that had sprung-up, organized by the unemployed themselves or by someone interested in them, through which they bartered work with each other or with people who had something they could use.

A number of these have persisted, some have grown, some have disappeared, some have changed form, and many of them have benefited since federal relief was inaugurated by aid from that source.

Helped by Relief Act

In the Emergency Relief Act of 1933 the Federal Relief Administrator was authorized to assist these co-operative self-help associations, and grants totaling somewhat over $2,000,000 were made to them to help provide them with working capital. The FERA estimates that fully 30,000 workers—or about 100,000 persons, counting their dependents—have been enabled to get along better by the more than 200 of these organizations that were in existence up to last fall.

The most extensive such unit, or rather group of associations, is in Los Angeles County, California. There the rehabilitation program under the county department of charities includes a clearing house for the exchange of many kinds of products from 6000 families in the 110 self-help co-operatives in the county and includes also an industrial plant at Glendale designed ultimately to support 500 families by production of clothing, shoes and foods for relief use.

Another unusually successful agency is the Citizens Service Exchange of Richmond, Va., sponsored

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Miss Perkins' Quest For Labor Figures Leads to Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, came to Geneva last night to spend several days studying labor problems.

She said she would investigate textile questions through the International Labor Bureau. The 1937 International Labor Conference will discuss universal application of the 40-hour week in textile industries.

Miss Perkins was met on her arrival by representatives of the United States Government and officials of the International Labor Organization.

She will be the guest of Mrs. Manley O. Hudson, whose husband, a professor at Harvard University Law School, has been nominated to a seat on the Permanent Court of International Justice and is expected to be elected by the September Assembly of the League of Nations.

Iceland Springs Heat Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — Progress in supplying Reykjavik with hot water from natural underground sources is being made.

On King Christian's recent visit to his most northerly domain he saw, about 12 miles from the capital, a place where deep borings have been made to the boiling water through the volcanic rocks which compose the greater part of the island.

Iceland's engineers are using the most modern systems of boring to a depth of 368 meters, from which streams of water come at a temperature of 90 degrees Centigrade, or 10 degrees below boiling point.

These streams are working day and night and give 100 liters of water each second. In a short time another system is to be used which will give about 300 liters a second. In 1930 these hot streams were first used for domestic purposes in laundry work.

Later the Country Hospital, two schools and 56 private houses received central heating from the pump station installed. Prices for this system of heating compare favorably with that of coke heating. For example, a flat with three rooms and bathroom costs 17 kroner ($3.80) a month to heat and supply warm water in winter months and 11 kroner in summer, which means that the city saves about 500,000 kroner yearly.

White House Discusses Admiral Standley's Plan For European Squadron

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Possibility of the re-establishment of a European squadron of the United States Navy emerged today from a White House conference attended by President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Claude M. Swanson and Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations.

Almost simultaneously, the State Department made known that American Embassy officials in Madrid have advised all United States citizens remaining in the Spanish capital to leave. Eric C. Wendelin, American Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, in a dispatch filed last night reported an increasingly threatening situation

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Recreation Group to Extend Scope of Arts-Crafts Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Frank A. Staples, former director of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, has been appointed director of the arts and crafts department of the National Recreation Association, which plans to extend education in that field throughout the United States.

"Mr. Staples' work for the National Recreation Association will follow two lines," an announcement by the association said. "First, it will consist of an analysis of certain communities to discover their resources in the arts and crafts field among municipal and semi-public agencies, looking toward the establishment of community-wide arts and crafts programs.

"The second line of activity will be instruction in the recreation institutes of the association as one of the faculty offering training in the major activities that make up the community recreation program."

Mr. Staples has been studying the recreation programs of Springfield and Worcester, Mass.

Appointment of Dr. William G. Vinal, former biologist of the Massachusetts Commission of Fisheries and Game, as director of its nature-study activities, also was announced by the association. Dr. Vinal has taught nature-study subjects for the National Recreation Association during the past 10 years.

Teachers Held Need

"In developing arts and crafts among public and semipublic recreational agencies in the United States, one of the greatest needs is to produce many more craft teachers who are well trained," Mr. Staples said. "The presence of a body of such teachers will constitute the backbone in the structure of the whole arts and crafts movement."

In New Hampshire a young woman who developed unusual carved figures, some of which were characteristic of New Hampshire people, found a method of supplementing her income, Mr. Staples said. Another man carved yokes for oxen, providing sufficient income thereby to care for his living expenses.

"One New Hampshire man, formerly on relief rolls, has developed basket-making so profitably that he has the largest income in his community," Mr. Staples added.

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Director

Frank A. Staples
Heads Arts and Crafts Department of National Recreation Association

Is Business In United States Too Efficient?

(Continued from Page 1)

ping to 554,108 in 1933. The average yearly wage stood at $683 in 1914 and $903 in 1933.

Between the years 1919-1929, productive capacity and ability were developed so as to bring a 99 per cent increase in the value added by manufacturing.

"This increase," says the report, "was obtained with only a 4 per cent increase in the number of wage-earners. At the same time the dollar productivity per wage-earner increased 64 per cent while the average yearly wage increased only 18 per cent and the per cent of value added by manufacturing paid in wages declined 8.3 per cent."

During the war period (1914-1919) the report finds that the big industry, basic to so many others, succeeded in preserving a "balance between consumptive power and productive power." Employment went up almost as fast as increased efficiency.

It was after the war that the striking lack of equilibrium appeared.

"The influence of labor saving devices, massed production and great increases in operating efficiency is reflected in the complete disruption of the balance between the factors referred to above" says the report.

The worker's "power to produce (dollar productivity) increased three and one half times faster than did his power to consume (average yearly wages)."

The report credits the steel industry with being one of the few that averted efforts to maintain employment during and after the 1929 collapse.

Landon Voices Confidence In Future of Nation

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon telegraphed the centennial celebration in Council Bluffs, Iowa, today that "If America could tame the wilderness shall we cry quits because in these modern days there are problems to face?"

His message was addressed to John Leroy Peterson, president of the centennial celebration of the arrival of the first white settlers at what now is Council Bluffs.

"You celebrate the future of America as well as its past," Landon said. "Ours is to dedicate ourselves anew to the great future of America."

"Let the challenge go forth from your celebration," the Republican presidential nominee continued, "'America here today renews its vision and from the vantage point of all that it has achieved looks forward in the courage and spirit of the men and women who wrought this achievement to an even greater future.'"

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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All Anti New Dealers Urged to Rebel

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP)—A new political organization to be known as "The National Jeffersonian Democrats," was formed here Saturday in an effort to rally anti-new deal Democrats into active opposition to the re-election of President Roosevelt.

While renouncing President Roosevelt, the conference did not endorse any other canditate.

At the head of the new organization is James A. Reed, Democratic former senator from Missouri, who announced plans for sending speakers "into every state in the Union," and for machinery roughly paralleling that of the two major parties. Mr. Reed emphasized, however, that the organization was not a "new party."

Invite Others to Join

The organization was affected at a meeting attended by more than 40 Democrats opposed to President Roosevelt. Preceding its formation a subcommittee drafted a declaration of opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, asserting the group would not support him for re-election and soliciting the co-operation of others "if they feel that our conclusions are sound."

Leadership for the meeting here was furnished by Mr. Reed, Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, and Henry Breckinridge, who opposed Mr. Roosevelt in several primary elections.

Following is the text of a statement and declaration of principles issued by the meeting:

A conference intended to be informal, and at which a limited attendance only was anticipated, developed into a meeting in the city of Detroit, at which representative Democrats from 22 states were present.

The underlying purpose of the conference was to revew the situation in which the Democrats of the nation, who still conceive themselves to be loyal to the historic Democratic Party, and attached to its time-honored principles, find themselves, in view of the New Deal or Roosevelt party's apostasy to Democratic principles, both in the measures which it has enacted, and the designs which it harbors and proposes to carry into effect should it prevail in the approaching election.

Report Wide Split

A full day was spent by the conferees in the consideration of reports as to the spreading dissatisfaction in the various states represented, among Democrats who are still consistent in their regard for Democratic theories of government and administration.

An expression of opinion was sought from the delegates as to how their protest against Democratic betrayal by the administration could most effectively be made.

There was complete concurrence of view at the conclusion of the day's session, and two committees were appointed, one, to draft a report of the deliberations of the conference to the Democrats of the nation; and, another, to perfect a national organization of Democrats who agree with the views, conclusions and recommendations of the conference.

Just a Recountal

The conference decided that it would not at this time and on this occasion, stress President Roosevelt's disregard of the platform upon which he was elected; his various breaches of campaign promises solemnly made and as solemnly repeated from time to time; his light regard for his oath to preserve and defend the constitution, and his disrespect for the great court charged with the upholding and interpretation of the Constitution; his frequent displays of contempt for this great instrument of freedom; his repudiation of the traditional principles of the party to which he owes his election as President; the appalling and wanton waste under his administration of the nation's substance, with the resultant undermining of the national credit and he financial structure of the country.

Left for Another Time

Other counts in the Democrtic indictment of the President, and his administration, were left for another time, such as the highly political and largely pretended humanitarianism with which the moneys appropriated for the relief of the destitute have been used to throttle the free expression of the Democratic party and facilitate its capture and perpetuate its use by non-Democratic appointees of the power of his great office placed at their disposal to serve objectives and promote theories and hidden designs which are abhorrent to all true Democrats.

The deliberations of the conference centered upon the fundamental question as to whether the President and his party can longer be considered Democratic, in the light of his record and that of his administration, and whether in the revelations he has given of his mind and purposes, he should be suffered without protest to represent himself as a Democrat and to claim the titular leadership of the Democratic party.

The sense of the conference was expressed in a declaration drafted by its committee and unanimously adopted by the full conference.

The declaration is as follows:

"The reasons impelling the members of a political party to repudiate its leadership and to disavow its policies must be fundamental and all-controlling.

"Mere dissent from its measures or disagreement with its policies is not ordinarily sufficient justification for so extreme a course.

"It is recognized that differences of opinion are constantly arising with the membership of a great national party. Sound party theory assumes that such differences will be freely discussed, and resolved in accordance with the prevailing opinions of the party membership.

"These propositions, however, proceed upon the assumption that the party is both led and conducted in good faith and in loyal adherence to its known and declared principles; and, further, that the party's attitude toward the country and its established and time-honored institutions is one of loyalty and support.

World's Greatest Democracy

"The United States of America is a democracy, the most enduring and successful known to history.

"It has knit together a vast and heterogeneous population into one united, stable, industrious and pacific state, combining the centralized concert of a federal system with local independence, and uniting collective energy with the full preservation of individual freedom.

"This has been made possible by the constitutional division of political power between the states and the Federal Government, and between the several parts and organs of the Federal Government itself."

"The liberty of Americans, since the inception of the republic, has been the product and the result of the American constitutional system, to which we owe our greatness as a nation and the survival of our freedom against all attempts to limit or destroy it.

Preserver of Liberty

"The Democratic Party throughout the century of its honorable service to the country has been the alert and vigilant guardian of American liberty and of the constitutional system from which it springs.

"It has been equally watchful in holding both the states and the Federal Government within the limitations of power assigned to each, respectively, by the Constitution, protecting each against any attempted encroachment by the other.

"It has jealously striven throughout its party life to maintain the just constitutional balance between the three great branches of the Federal Government, seeing in the Constitution's rigid restriction of the executive, legislative and judicial departments to their respective fields within the Constitution a lasting and efficacious guarantee of the individual liberty of the citizen.

Socialistic, Communistic Blend

"With deep concern and the most sincere feeling of apprehension, the Democrats of the nation see today a Presideent calling himself Democratic and elected to his great office by the suffrages of the Democratic Party, turning his back upon the party platform upon which he was elected, and the Administration, made up of his appointees, exerting itself in every conceivable way to strike down the beneficent structure of democratic government and to substitute for it a collectivist state, replacing the doctrines of democracy with the tenets and teachings of a blended Communism and Socialism.

"This is more than a deviation which can be corrected, or a lapse which can be cured, or an honest mistake which can be forgiven. It discloses a perversion of heart and spirit which can neither be remedied nor condoned.

Need for Discipline

"It is indeed fundamental and all-controlling, presenting to the loyal members of such a party the duty of abstention from its evil courses and of applying such punishment and discipline as can only be inflicted by the defeat of a party that has so far forgotten its mission and its duty.

"The American people can recover from some of the wounds inflicted by mistaken policies. They can recover from almost any folly of administration and government. The process may involve years of anguish, suffering, impoverishment and set-back.

"Such is the indomitable spirit of Americans that if unhampered in the exercise of their abilities and the exertion of their strength, recover they will, but neither the United States nor any country can recover from destruction, and destruction is the only possible result which can attend the subverting and ruinous designs of the present Administration.

"We will therefore not support for re-election the candidates of the Philadelphia convention for President and Vice-President, and we call upon all loyal and sincere Democrats to consider the question of their duty to the country in the approaching election with the same earnestness that has guided our deliberations—joining with us if they feel that our conclusions are sound and our anxiety for the future of our party and of our country is justified."

Joseph B. Ely, Massachusetts, chairman.
Bainbridge Colby, New York.
Graham Wright, Georgia.
Joseph W. Bailey Jr., Texas.
R. Contee Rose, Maryland.
J. Evetts Haley, Texas.
Henry Breckinridge, New York.
James A. Reed, Missouri.

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St. Louis Man Called Meeting of Anti-Roosevelt Democrats

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Blind Student Hikes Across Continent With His 'Seeing Eye' Dog

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Russel Darbo, blind student from the University of California, visited with friends in Brooklyn today after a cross-country trip of walking and hitch-hiking during which he was accompanied only by Mia, his "Seeing-Eye" shepherd dog.

Since leaving Berkeley, Calif., on July 2, Mr. Darbo traveled in all types of conveyances and on foot to prove to himself that blindness was no handicap in getting about to do many things common to persons of normal vision.

Arriving unheralded on Monday after 33 days on the road, he denied that his trip was a publicity stunt, but emphasized that he was interested in obtaining a radio audition from a broadcasting chain.

Friends in California disapproved of the adventure when Mr. Darbo set out with $38 in his pocket, a small radio and some personal effects stowed away in a knapsack. Yet none of the unfortunate circumstances which they feared might come upon him were realized.

Mia, the shepherd dog, trained by the Seeing-Eye Institution at Morristown, N. J., to guide her master, never left Mr. Darbo during the entire journey. It was this fact that presented the principal obstacle to the trip, Mr. Darbo remarked, for many lodging places did not want to accept dogs.

A Brooklyn woman whose son was acquainted with the blind student in California knew that Mr. Darbo was to arrive from the Pacific coast, and succeeded in locating him at a hotel here, and invited him to her home as a guest.

Lincoln Steffens

CARMEL, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Lincoln Steffens, who passed on yesterday, was a lecturer and one-time newspaper and magazine editor.

Educated in California and universities of Europe, Mr. Steffens, a native of San Francisco, entered the newspaper field in New York and in 1902 became managing editor of McClure's Magazine. As associate editor of the American and Everybody's Magazine, he encouraged the school of journalism to which President Theodore Roosevelt applied the term of "muckrake."

Mr. Steffens led the crusade, aimed at fraud, graft and social injustice in both public and private affairs, with his series of articles on "The Shame of the Cities," "The Struggle for Self-Government" and others.

Mr. Steffens, also called an agitator, Socialist and the like because of his journalistic efforts, claimed he presented the truth as he saw it. In his later years he became what friends described as a "philosophic Communist."

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Landon Schedules 30 Stops During His Tour of East

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10 (AP)—A cross-country trip into eastern territory, marked by at least 30 personal appearances in six states, has been mapped by Gov. Alf M. Landon for his first presidential campaign tour.

To 21 stops scheduled between Denver and Chicago, the Republican nominee added six in Ohio and four in Pennsylvania, and then put President Roosevelt's home state of New York down for three in a still-incomplete itinerary.

Landon's Itinerary

After a two-day—Aug. 20-21—jaunt across Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, Governor Landon planned to leave Chicago shortly after midnight Aug. 22 and make his first Ohio rear platform appearance at Lima at 7 a. m. Brief halts were listed also for Ada, Bucyrus, Crestline, Mansfield and Canton as the special train speeds toward the candidate's Pennsylvania birthplace, West Middlesex.

On a golf course a mile outside West Middlesex, the Kansan will deliver his first major eastern address at 3 p. m., Aug. 22.

Saturday night will be spent in near-by Newcastle. Sunday morning the Governor will return to West Middlesex for personal visits. Aides said he may attend services at the Methodist church, of which his grandfather, the Rev. W. H. Mossman, was pastor at the time of Governor Landon's birth.

After another night in Newcastle, the nominee planned to leave for Conneautville, where an hour's stop was scheduled.

Erie was down for a 10-minute rear-platform appearance before the Governor's train crosses the state line to reach Ripley, N. Y., at 1:10 p. m. Monday, Aug. 24. That evening Governor Landon speaks at Chautauqua. He was expected to spend the night at the home of a friend.

Schedule Not Complete

Sometime Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, the nominee will leave Ripley for Buffalo on a schedule to be announced later. A speech at Buffalo Wednesday night will be the third and last major address of the first eastern tour.

This chart of the Governor's journey from Denver to New York concluded the itinerary as drafted to date. Some aides believed that Springfield and East St. Louis, Ill., would be marked for visits on the homeward trip.

With his West Middlesex address just two weeks off and an Estes Park, Colo., visit with his family scheduled to intervene, the Governor remained in the executive mansion today to work on his three speeches.

Among Governor Landon's advisers there was a belief that the first talk would deal with federal spending and taxation. At Chautauqua, N. Y., they looked for a discussion of education. Such subjects as the Constitution, unemployment and social security have been urged for the Buffalo speech, but as the time drew near there were indications Landon might prefer the question of efficiency in governmental administration.

Governor Landon's office said the Governor has not yet received a formal invitation from President Roosevelt to attend a drought conference in Iowa in early September.

Landon's Drought Attitude Wins Praise by Hamilton

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 10 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, described Gov. Alfred M. Landon's prompt favorable response to President Roosevelt's drought conference invitation announcement as "as good a contrast of the attitude of the two men as anyone could hope for."

The President said the Kansas Governor would be one of five midwestern drought state executives invited to a conference.

In a press conference here, Mr. Hamilton said:

"I am gratified Governor Landon immediately announced: 'If there is any meeting anywhere, at any time, of benefit to Kansas, I will attend as Governor of Kansas.'

"In February, 1933, when a possible bank panic threatened the nation, President Hoover attempted to gain the co-operation of Mr. Roosevelt, the President-Elect.

"He wrote a letter to Mr. Roosevelt on Feb. 17, 1933, asking him to attend a conference to avert impending disaster.

"If my recollection serves me correctly, Mr. Roosevelt did not even have the courtesy to reply for 12 days, and then he explained that one of his secretaries had overlooked the letter from the President of the United States.

"Personally, I don't believe any secretary would overlook any letter from the President of the United States.

"The difference is that one man, Governor Landon, is willing to co-operate, irrespective of any political significance, to help the people of his state or country. The other man was unwilling because he wanted to do nothing that might bring credit to the President of the United States, even though the failure to co-operate might have been disastrous to the nation."

New York Urged to Hide Dump From Fair Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Reclamation of the Rikers Island dumping ground, at an estimated cost of $184,000, is proposed in a plan which is receiving the consideration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Board of Estimate and the World's Fair Committee. The plan calls for a ridge to conceal the dumping and the completion of fill, the latter to be planted and graded.

"With the completion of the Triborough Bridge and the Grand Central Parkway and the approach of a great World's Fair, it is inconceivable that the City of New York can tolerate the unsightly and unsavory nuisance of Rikers Island," Mr. Moses said. "New York City cannot afford to offend World's Fair visitors with the burnings of refuse at Rikers Island in connection with an obsolete system of garbage and refuse disposal."

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Educators of 40 Nations Ignore Political Tension; Hold Fifth World Parley

By **Fannie Fern Andrews**
Author, Lecturer and Promoter of Education

GENEVA—During one of the most anxious weeks in Europe this summer, representatives of 40 governments assembled at Geneva to discuss the subject of public education. From day to day, while this earnest group of constructive thinkers were endeavoring to learn from experience of other countries and in turn giving liberally what might add usefully to the general scheme of education, the newspapers were describing the startling events which were at the time agitating both peoples and governments. An apprehensive Europe formed the setting of the conference on education at Geneva in the summer of 1936.

But there was no question of calling this conference off because of the critical political situation. The invitations sent last March to all countries requesting them to appoint delegates to the Fifth International Conference on Public Instruction were permitted to stand irrespective of political unrest. There had been four such conferences previous to the dispatch of these invitations and the significant characteristic of eacn of them was harmonious and fruitful collaboration. Thus, the Swiss Federal Council, as host, had no misgivings regardless of the ominous situation with which the world was then confronted.

The conference was timed to coincide with the decennial celebration of the International Bureau of Education.

Recovery Anticipated

The last decade of European politics and of the International Bureau of Education, as well, opened during a moment of optimism, following the World War. The Treaties of Locarno were signed almost coincidently with the organization of the International Bureau of Education. The fear of war had receded into the back ground, and Europe and perhaps the world as a whole seemed justified in anticipating an unmistakable recovery from the devastating effects of 1914-1918, both material and spiritual. But this situation was short-lived. In 1929, the economic crisis, giving an ugly urge to political suspicion and ill-will, had begun its ruinous course, and with over increasing momentum, had prostrated Europe with fear.

The educational record of this period, on the other hand, is a different story. The group of distinguished educators who organized the Internatioinal Bureau of Education in 1926, as a private association designed as a clearing house, for matters relating to education problems, came in with the tide of hope and faith which has never swerveed from that day to this. The counsels of this group form the background of the Bureau at Geneva, which in 1929 received its present status as a body of governments instead of individuals.

Retarded by War

The idea of government collaboration in education almost came to fruition before the World War. The United States and almost every nation of Europe and Asia had begun to make arrangements for a collective study of what the schools in each country were teaching their youth, the comparative worth of the subjects taught, and the methods of achieving results.

To carry out this unique project, it was proposed to establish a world center of education at The Hague, to be called the International Bureau of Education. The plan was initiated in the United States, the Government itself having proposed to the Netherlands Government that it call an international conference on education to complete the arrangements for this world center. The governments of 18 nations appointed delegates who were about to assemble at The Hague in September, 1914, when the outbreak of the World War interfered. The bureau at Geneva is patterned after the original Hague plan and brought the Hague ideals to fruition 15 years later.

It was a historic moment in the development of education when, on July 25, 1929, at the Department of Public Instruction of Geneva, signatures were affixed to the newly adopted Statutes of the International Bureau of Education.

Membership Small

There are 13 members of the bureau today. Probably the slowness with which the governments have joined is due to the universal depression which followed the reorganization, and which so conspicuously caused educational economies in all directions throughout the world. The annual dues for each member is 10,000 Swiss francs. But although the membership is small, more than two thirds of the governments appoint delegates to the annual conference, and many more than this number send reports for the annual publication of the bureau which registers developments in education for the current year. The bureau is fulfilling its real purpose as a world center of education.

The Fifth Conference met in the Council Room of the former Secretariat of the League and was opened by the Councillor of State, M. Paul Lachenal, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the Swiss Federal Council and the Geneva Government. These conferences, he said, although young and recent, have developed a tradition which is characterized by the objective spirit with which the conferences proceed to the examination of school problems, and also by the spirit of collaboration that their members never cease to employ in pursuing their common purpose, namely—to develop and perfect education without interruption.

No one comes here, he continued, with biased opinion. Bereft of prejudice the members are not concerned in developing a thesis, but above all in exchanging ideas while studying the problems in all their aspects. And again, he repeated, the conference has no ambition, still less the presumption, of imposing its propositions on the governments; it limits itself to the elaboration of a plan of recommendations.

Questions Considered

M. Lachenal pointed out that the questions on the agenda are of universal interest. He mentioned among such questions that of the organization of rural education, the construction of school buildings, and the organization of special instruction for defectives, physical and intellectual.

Finally, he called attention to the reports sent in to the bureau by the Ministers of Public Instruction which, he observed, would bear testimony to the progress realized in public instruction during the past year.

A Center of Controversy in Colonial Times

By a Staff Artist

The King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.

A New England Album—XXI

Its somber stone walls coated with generations of Boston dust, the King's Chapel on Tremont Street today stands peacefully aloof from its busy corner and watches the bustling preoccupation of a great city with half-closed eyes. Such brown tranquillity belies the fact that this ancient edifice, said to contain the oldest pulpit in America, was the center of a violent controversy in Colonial times.

Because the Puritans, who had sought a country in which there should be freedom of worship—for themselves exclusively—would not sell land on which a Church of England could be established in this country, Governor Sir Edmund Andros helped to enhance his unpopularity among testy Bostonians by commandeering, in 1688, sufficient property for the original chapel building. Prior to this time, the Governor had ordered the parishioners at the Old South to share their Congregational auditorium with the new Episcopalian group.

Following the renovation of the first chapel in 1710, the cornerstone for the present church was laid in 1749. Designed by Peter Harrison, an English architect, it was modeled closely after English churches of the eighteenth century. It is a low, solid edifice of dark stone with a heavy square tower—meant to support a steeple—surrounded by Ionic columns. Stone for the building was cut in Quincy, although no quarries had been started then.

Rows of columns in pairs crowned by Corinthian capitals support the low ceiling of the chapel interior, and the walls are decorated with sculptured monuments and mural tablets. The floor is made of small stones, an uncommon practice in America. Pews are square and contain shelves for prayer books and racks for umbrellas and sticks. In one of these 102, Oliver Wendell Holmes sat every Sunday for many years.

The chapel organ was imported into this country in 1756 and is said to have been selected by Handel at the order of King George II.

During the War of Independence, General Gage, Sir William Howe and many British officers worshiped in the King's Chapel. George Washington once attended a service there. The church was used for five years by the Congregationalists while their own building was being repaired. It now serves the Congregational Unitarians.

Craft and Trade Union Groups Split on Political Activities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Despite the swing of the trade union movement toward President Roosevelt, the American Federation of Labor will not endorse him for re-election, but will preserve its tradition of nonpartisanship, it is stated by the A. F. of L. leaders here.

Because the A. F. of L. once broke away from custom in pledging itself to Senator Robert M. La Follette Sr., in his presidential campaign of 1924, the federation has been pressed to do likewise again this year. But the experiment of partisanship of 12 years ago is now viewed by many as unfortunate.

"Samuel Gompers then made a mistake," observes one of the greatest admirers of the long-time president of the A. F. of L. "He allowed his heart to get away with his head. He should have stuck to the nonpartisan policy he initiated with such good results."

Leaders Favor Roosevelt

In a short while the political committee of the A. F. of L. will make its report on political parties in this campaign as they affect labor. President William Green led a delegation to the recent conventions of the major parties.

Retention of the nonpartisan principle this year required some self-denial on the part of the majority of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Most of its 17 members, including President Green, are personally for President Roosevelt. The minority, however, includes the labor official chosen by the Republicans to head their labor division, William Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Union, second largest trade union in the country.

If the majority had tried to put the federation on record for President Roosevelt, a council member remarks, this would have stirred up a "tremendous row" in the council.

Abstention from partisanship illustrates a significant difference between the Federation and the Committee for Industrial Organization, which seems splitting off from the parent labor federation, possibly to form a rival federation of its own.

Organized Labor Splits

The divergence is between the right and the left wings of organized labor and their opposing trends in politics.

The CIO attitude toward politics is exemplified in today's conference here of Labor's Non-Partisan Political League. This lately formed political group was created at the instance of CIO chiefs, particularly John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, second to Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers as the most influential unit in the CIO.

Labor's Non-Partisan League furnishes an instrument for the CIO to promote the Roosevelt candidacy within the labor movement. CIO unions have enthusiastically lined up behind the league. Mr. Hillman led his own union with its radical leanings and habit of standing for an independent labor party to pronounce for once for an old party candidate.

The left wing of Labor, in short, as represented by the CIO, goes in for putting Labor into politics, so as to use Labor's power directly for political goals.

Divergence Is Historical

The Right Wing, as exemplified by the A. F. of L., retains the policy of keeping labor nonpolitical, and working through the old parties by punishing labor's enemies and rewarding labor's friends at elections.

This variance between the industrial unionists and the craft unionists is historical. Conflict on politics as on wage tendencies marks the division between the two forms of labor organization now advertised in labor's split.

Industrial unionism seems by nature political. As an organization of the workers of an entire industry, the industrial union is a mass union. The interests of the mass run more toward politics than the concerns of the smaller group of skilled craftsmen, who usually devote themselves to improving their wages, hours, etc., through their own exertions.

The magnitude of the mass in an industrial union helps to push the union into politics, as the United Mine Workers has illustrated. In many communities in the coal fields no local candidate can be elected without the aid of the miners. Once in office, officials sponsored by the miners frequently seek higher political places, and call on the miners to help them. Thereupon the miners ask the State Federation of Labor to endorse their friends.

Labor Party Foreseen

Such requests disturb the other trade unions which remain wedded to nonpartisanship, and disputes follow.

The ultimate development of the CIO's emphasis on politics is expected to aid the formation of the strongest labor party this country has seen, probably starting in 1940.

In contrast, some of the most influential captains in the A. F. of L. are so determined to keep labor out of politics that they will not themselves pronounce for any candidate but restrict themselves to fighting against the return of office-holders deemed offensive to labor. In this task they work with the greatest vigor.

Relief Rolls Still Mounting, But Survey Shows Cut in Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Unemployment relief, according to a statistical study made by the Works Progress Administration, continues to roll up year after year like a snowball.

Approximately 200,000 more cases were being supported by local, state and federal relief, either in the form of a dole or specially created jobs at the close of last winter than at the same date in 1935, the study revealed.

Relief Load Mounts

In March, 1935, the total number of relief families was 5,463,690. During the same month this year, the total had increased to 5,681,000, despite orders that are continually going out from headquarters here for shaving of the rolls.

There was a definite change in the relief picture this year, however. Nearly two thirds of those receiving government money were getting it through work relief. Only 1,930,000 were reported as living on a dole in March, 1936, compared with more than 5,000,000 in the early months of 1935.

Slight Decline Noted

A slight decline in relief cases was found to have taken place from January to March, 1936, due partly to the pick-up in private employment, partly to the decline in funds available for relief, and partly to the increase in the number of persons receiving benefits under the Social Security Act.

In March, 1935, the Federal Government was contributing 77.7 per cent of the money distributed in the form of a dole. In March, 1936, its share had dropped to 6.1 per cent, but in addition it was conducting the costly works program which gives relief in the form of jobs. Only 5 per cent of the population was said to be on the dole in March, 1936, compared with 15 per cent in March, 1935.

Relief Costs Reduced

Although the relief rolls continued to grow, the total bill was not as high, because benefits were spread thinner. Average monthly benefits a family receiving relief declined considerably in most states between the first quarter of 1935 and the first quarter of 1936, the WPA study showed.

"The average amount of relief a family has declined much more than the average number of persons and this difference may be attributable to the reduction in available funds," it was said.

Standard Also Drops

"The decline in funds has also brought about a lowering of relief standards in certain states. In many localities, particularly urban centers, payments for items such as rent and clothing, previously included in relief budgets, were not made in the first quarter of 1936, and food allowances were often cut to a minimum. Also, restricted funds necessitated more stringent eligibility requirements for relief."

Work Program Wages

Ninety-five per cent of the persons employed in the government work program in March were from the relief rolls. Workers earned an average of $45.91 per month.

A tabulation of WPA jobs showed that nearly 1,100,000 persons were employed on highway, road and street projects, 13 per cent in sewing rooms and similar projects, 10 per cent on parks, playgrounds and swimming pools and 5 per cent on public utilities, public buildings, white collar, flood control and other miscellaneous projects.

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PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Reich's Trade Spreads In Southeastern Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The growing power of Germany is keenly felt throughout southeast Europe. It finds expression in a striking increase in trade and in important political developments.

The French economic and political monopoly here has been broken. Germany has become the best customer of practically all the Balkan countries. This development started several years ago, but was greatly accentuated by the policy of sanctions against Italy.

From 1929 to 1935 Hungary's exports to Germany increased from 11 per cent to 30 per cent of Hungary's total exports; Yugoslavia's from 8 per cent to 18 per cent, and Bulgaria's from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. Imports showed a similar development.

Dominates Balkans

Since the end of 1935, trade between Germany and the Balkans has increased still more rapidly, so that at present it is no exaggeration to say that Germany dominates the trade of the Balkans.

The chief reason for this is that Germany needs raw materials produced here, while German industry is adaptable enough both to use Balkan products of a rather inferior quality and to turn them into articles that are cheap enough for Balkan buyers to purchase.

Germany has gone so far in helping Bulgaria supply needed raw material that it sends experts to instruct peasants how to plant and tend certain crops and contracts to take all produce raised in certain areas.

Double Stream

As a result of this increased buying of Balkan raw materials by Germany, the Balkans must also buy Germany's manufactured articles, and, in consequence, ways must be devised for this double stream of trade. Yugoslavia has concluded special trade agreements and is not only buying great quantities of railroad material, tractors and machinery from Germany, but is enabling Germany to open factories in Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria, also, has gone so far as partially to revise its industrial policies in order to meet Germany's demands. Eventually, a special German bank will be established in the Balkans.

This is a natural trade route, and in spite of difficulties will probably continue to develop. Of course, it brings an increase of German political influence with it.

There is not a capital in southeast Europe where Germany is not making itself felt. In all international combinations here it has become a vital factor.

Little Entente Gets Busy

To counteract this development to some extent, the statesmen of the Little Entente have recently been especially active in trying to develop trade among themselves. Not only have they held political demonstrations, but arranged a series of economic conferences in Prague and Bucharest. For example, the railroad chiefs of these three countries met recently at Bucharest and discussed plans for mutually facilitating traffic, while the heads of the export institute met to devise ways for furthering trade.

For at least a decade, the Little Entente countries have been trying to increase trade with one another, but without much success. Economically, they so closely resemble one another that they have no need of buying much from each other.

Central, eastern and southeastern Europe constitute an economic whole and all these countries must prosper or suffer together. And Germany and Italy must participate in any plan for economic recovery.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Real knowledge, like everything else of value, is not to be obtained easily. It must be worked for, studied for, thought for, and, more than all, must be prayed for.
2. Moon, Boon, Boor, Boar, Soar, Star.
3. The manager has a grandson; therefore, the manager is or has been married. Mr. D. is a bachelor; Mr. E. is 25—too young to have a grandson; Mr. F. is the manager's neighbor, and Miss B. and Miss C. are unmarried; therefore Mrs. A. is the manager.

The cashier is a son-in-law and is, therefore, married, which eliminates Miss B. and Miss C. It has already been established that Mrs. A. is the manager; therefore, the cashier is either D., E., or F. D. is eliminated, as he is a bachelor. The choice lies between E. and F. The cashier is the stenographer's son-in-law. Since Mrs. A. has already been placed as manager; Miss B, Miss C., and D. are unmarried; and E. is 25—too young to have a son-in-law, it is obvious that E. is the cashier, and F. is the stenographer.

The assistant manager is the grandson of the manager. As Mr. D. is the only male unaccounted for, he is the assistant manager. This leaves Miss C. and Miss B. Since Miss B. is the teller's step-sister, it is obvious that Miss C. is the teller, and Miss B. is the clerk.

4. Tire, Fire, Mire, Aire.
5. Sailing o'er the seven seas.

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CANADA

Money Substitute In Alberta Faces Test of Legality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 10—A constitutional dilemma has been raised by a protest by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce to the Dominion Government against the issue by the Alberta Social Credit Government of so-called "prosperity certificates," which, if circulated or used as a substitute for money is held to be a violation of Section 138 of the Bank Act.

The issue of the certificates, according to some authorities, is also a violation of the Constitution, which gives the Dominion exclusive control of currency.

Up to Alberta Prosecutor

The enforcement of law and prosecution for infractions lies with the Attorney General of the province, so that in the strict interpretation of law the Attorney General of Alberta should enter action against his own Premier or Provincial Treasurer.

The Bank of Canada, which has the exclusive right to issue currency save that delegated to the chartered banks, does not intend to become involved in the affair. If Bank of Canada money is counterfeited the responsibility is on the Attorney Generals to arrest and prosecute the offenders.

Money Substitutes

The same situation exists with respect to the prosperity certificates which in some quarters at least are held to be little better than illegal substitutes for money.

The protest of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce brings the matter to a head. Hitherto the Dominion authorities have not been disposed to intervene. The responsibility is primarily that of the Attorney Genereal of Alberta.

Would Provide Scapegoat

Should the Minister of Justice take action and stop the use of the substitutes for legal currency, the Aberhart Government and the supporters of Social Credit could forever after pin the failure of their scheme on the Dominion.

The feeling in the Dominion Cabinet has been hitherto that the people of Alberta gave Premier William Aberhart a definite mandate to try out Social Credit and the Dominion has no desire to override what was the expressed wish of the people of the province, so long as it did not infringe on the rights of people in other provinces, or of the Dominion.

Slated for Discussion

The matter will therefore be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice are on their way back from England and it is unlikely the question will be dealt with until their return, as it directly affects their departments.

With respect to the protest against the payment to the City of Edmonton of its relief money in terms of Aberhart certificates, the Minister of Labor is out of town, and this is another question which will have to be considered by the Cabinet in full session.

Paid in Legal Currency

The Dominion in paying to the provinces its share of relief money, makes the payment in legal currency. Whether the Provincial Treasurer has the right to retain this for payments elsewhere and to substitute certificates in payments to the cities, will be considered.

In the case of substitute money used by the town of Raymond, Alta., some years ago, it was the attorney-general who took action.

The present Attorney-General of Alberta may have to consider the extent to which he is obligated to enforce the statute with respect to money substitutes.

Rural Power Project Started in Minnesota

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Aug. 10 (AP)—A $450,000 county co-operative light and power project—hailed by government officials and nationally known farm leaders as the nucleus of Northwest rural electrification—was started Aug. 7.

Throngs from the countryside cheered as speakers, headed by Morris L. Cooke, Federal Rural Electrification Administrator, praised the Meeker County Project that will carry light and power over 400 miles of line to from 1000 to 1500 farms.

E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also spoke at the ground-breaking ceremonies. Sponsored by the Meeker County Co-operative Light & Power Company under the federal program the project is expected to supply current to 800 farms before winter. The remainder next year is to be completed next year.

Mr. Cooke termed the Meeker County project a rural electrification model for the nation.

City Dwellers Recruited To Battle Forest Fires

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Hundreds of city dwellers were recruited today to aid an army of firefighters in a grim effort to halt flames racing through north land forests.

At least nine new blazes were reported in the Superior National Forest in Minnesota—many of them kindled by lightning—as the force of volunteers was hurried to the wide front in that state and Wisconsin.

At Superior, Wis., Sheriff Art Sedin visited hotels, clubs and other places to draft man power for the combat. At Ashland, Wis., many men answered the call for help by climbing aboard trucks bound for the menaced timber land as they rumbled through the streets.

Glad He Lost Election

WICHITA FALLS, Texas (AP)—C. C. McDonald now says he isn't sorry he lost his race for Governor two years ago. "Now I don't have to explain everything done in the past two years," is his explation.

More Than Handclasp?

Acme

Albert Lebrun, President of France — Edward VIII, British Monarch

Renewal of old friendships between British and French, as heads of the former allied states recently at the dedication of the Canadian War Memorial at Vimey Ridge, was watched by a large international throng. The grandfather of the present King, Edward VII, laid the foundations for abiding good will between the two nations. Frequently he indicated his liking for the French as a people. George V was partial to France.

Insurance Firms Offer Fellowships To Illinois Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 10—University fellowships for traffic policemen have been offered here as the latest contribution to the highway safety movement. A grant of $5000, with an additional $1000 for incidental expenses, has been made by two casualty insurance companies for use next year in sending policemen to the traffic safety institute of Northwestern University.

The purpose of the fellowships is to spread across the land the improved technique of street traffic regulation, traffic law enforcement and other safety factors which have been developed here. James S. Kemper, president of the two companies making the grant, announced that it will be made annually if the program proves successful.

The fellowships, to range from $500 to $1000, will be awarded to police officers now in actual service. No educational prerequisites are stated. Applicants will be given local and regional examinations, and selections will be made from the best.

A regular nine-months college program has been outlined for the sucessful candidates. Arriving at the university when college opens in October, the police fellows will enter upon a course of study that will include both classroom and field work, under direction of Lieut. Franlin M. Kreml, director of the institute.

Wife to Administer Col. Green Estate

KAUFMAN, Texas, Aug. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Mabel H. Green, widow of Col. Edward H. R. Green, railroad magnate, was named permanent administratrix of his estate, estimated at $80,000,000, in a brief hearing here today.

County Judge Ben Brooks, Texas' youngest jurist, made permanent the appointment of Mrs. Green, temporarily named after application for letters of administration were filed July 28.

Judge BrBooks set her bond at $50,000, which he described as an "appropriate bond for the Texas holdings of the estate at this particular time." He stressed, however, that the amount of the bond would be increased as the value of the entire estate is learned.

A three-man appraisal board, composed of W. P. Allen, Edwin Brim and T. B. Griffith, all of Terrell, Texas, was named to complete an inventory and appraisal of the Green estate within 60 days. Mrs. Green's appointment was not contested.

Yale Press Gives Books To Charlotte Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 10—The Yale University Press has given the Charlotte Public Library a valuable collection of 312 volumes in memory of Arthur J. Draper of the class of 1897, Yale College, one of Charlotte's best-known textile figures who passed on in 1932, it was announced recently.

J. A. Mayo, president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, members of the board and Miss Anne Pierce, librarian, have expressed their appreciation of the gift. The collection will be arranged for display at the library within several days, and later the books will be distributed among the collection of the library under their proper classification.

Columbia River Flow Is Ample For Six Dams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Aug. 10—Will the Columbia River ever run dry? Few possibly ever thought to ponder this problem until the Federal Government embarked upon a hydroelectric reclamation program to expend some $376,000,000 on the construction of Grand Coulee Dam and its accompanying irrigation features.

But a Reclamation Bureau engineer, Fred Berry, of Wenatchee, has presented facts, figures and a map that are the result of two years' exhaustive study and survey. He allays any doubt about adequate water supply for as many as a half-dozen gigantic power projects along this great "River of the West."

Storage Held Ample

The official study of the Columbia shows that it carries from five to 18 times the necessary amount of water required to irrigate the entire Columbia basin of more than 1,200,000 acres, and the annual flow of the stream past the Grand Coulee Dam site the past 20 years has averaged 16½ times the amount required for reclamation purposes. Besides this, there are 5,000,000 acre-feet of storage visible above the dam site, or enough water to take care of irrigation of the basin for a five-month season were the entire supply to be cut off after April 1.

Observations of the river's flow for the past 40 years shows the peak of water supply to come at the peak of irrigation and power requirements.

Engineer Berry's map shows the river's 21 tributaries and measures their individual flows. After rising in Columbia Lake, 100 miles north of the Canadian boundary, the Columbia flows northward 250 miles and drains Columbia glacier, the greatest field of perpetual ice and snow in the Western Hemisphere. As it winds northward, it taps 1100 square miles of glacial fields. Then it swings southward sharply, and on its course through Washington drains all of western Montana, all of Idaho, a good portion of Oregon and 70 per cent of Washington.

Six Dams Suggested

Regarding its power possibilities and potentialities, United States Army engineers, in their comprehensive plan of hydro-electric development, have recommended sites for six great dams along the Columbia, two of which already are built and the third, Grand Coulee, is under construction.

By volume flow, the Columbia is the second largest stream in the United States and is in a class by itself from the standpoint of power. In its 425-mile course from the Canadian boundary to its confluence with the Snake, it drops 1000 feet.

Grand Coulee holds the key for further power development downstream, because the impounding of about 5,900,000 acre-feet in the 150-mile lake that will be created above the dam will raise the minimum flow as this storage water is released.

Townsendite Secures Lead

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Richard M. Atkinson, who indorsed the Townsend old-age pension plan but said "it doesn't go far enough," led in the race for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the district represented by the late Speaker Joseph W. Byrns. Unofficial returns gave Atkinson 14,152, W. T. Cheek 14,109 and J. Carlton Loser, present prosecuting attorney, 12,565.

Ottawa Denies New Great Lakes Pact Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 10—The situation with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways lies in the conversations continuing between the Canadian Prime Minister and President Roosevelt, it was learned today from authoritative sources.

Senator J. H. Lewis of Illinois, majority member of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gave out an interview here yesterday stating that the draft of a new treaty proposed by Canada now reposed in the State Department at Washington. This new treaty drops the proposed control of the water output from Lake Michigan and the limitation of the Chicago diversion, he said.

Government officials declined to enter into any controversy with Senator Lewis, but it is definitely intimated that there is no such new treaty, and that Senator Lewis is not acting for the President.

Senator Lewis is opposed to the St. Lawrence waterways and his visit has no official significance. He has not seen the Prime Minister, nor the Minister of Transport. Such negotiations as are under way following the conversations between the President and Premier at Quebec are through State Department channels in both countries.

Hindenburg Heads Back to Germany With 55 Passengers

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 10 (AP)—The dirigible Hindenburg took off from the naval air station here yesterday for its home port, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

Capt. Ernst Lehmann said he expected "excellent" flying conditions and estimated the trip would take from 50 to 55 hours. He announced a last-minute change in schedule which will bring the Hindenburg back here Aug. 19, instead of the eighteenth, as originally planned. In order to pick up any Olympics contestants or spectators, the ship will leave Germany on the night of Aug. 16. She will leave here the night of the nineteenth for Germany.

The Hindenburg took on 1,400,000 cubic feet of hydrogen and 16,000 gallons of motor fuel. She carried 55 passengers, 285 pounds of mail and 1400 pounds of express.

Among passengers was Victor F. Ridder, chairman of the New York State Board of Welfare and former WPA administrator in New York City. Three United States naval officers making the trip were Commander Garland Fulton, head of the airship section of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics; Lieut. Commander G. H. Mills, mooring officer who has directed moorings and departures of the Hindenburg, and Lieut. Commander Anton Heinen, formerly connected with Zeppelin construction in Germany.

Table Mountain To Be Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAPE TOWN—Table Mountain, famous landmark here, whose wooded slopes were ravaged by fire some months ago, is to be made more beautiful by afforestation, according to present plans.

The top of the mountain will be left wild except that only those trees on the top which fit naturally into their surroundings and the topography of the mountain will be allowed to grow. The forests on the lower slopes will be brought under systematic management and paths and shady picnic spots will be provided for public use. Precautions are being taken to prevent fire in the future.

The new scheme has come about largely through Gen. Jan C. Smuts who gave a promise after the last fire that everything possible would be done to protect the mountain in future. Col. Deneys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture, has also taken great interest in the work.

Anti-Red Drive Begun By Roman Catholics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10—Plans for a nationwide drive among American school and college youth against Communism and atheism were completed here today by the national officers and directors of the Catholic Daughters of America.

Miss Mary C. Duffy of South Orange, supreme regent, announced the decision at the semiannual Supreme Board Conference in Hotel Traymore. She said every facility of the order will be used, including 2000 senior courts with more than 200,000 adult members in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone, and the 35,000 juniors in several hundred circles.

Miss Duffy charged that "much misguided financial support" is being given to Communism and radicalism by certain rich American foundations.

Thomas Pledges Aid To Industrial Unions

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, today placed himself, and inferentially his party, behind John L. Lewis and the 10 unions suspended by the American Federation of Labor.

In a political address here last night Mr. Thomas said: "We Socialists hope that a split (in the A. F. of L.) may yet be avoided. Even a split would be better than the paralysis of a bureaucratic labor movement, but under no circumstances must the organization of industrial unions be checked. Therefore we're on the side of the C. I. O. I am squarely behind the Lewis union."

He went on to discuss national politics.

"Landon and the American Liberty League are definitely reactionary," Mr. Thomas said.

"Father Coughlin is not exactly like Peter Pan. His methods are different. But he still believes in fairies, like Peter Pan. His particular fairy is Lemke."

Russian Suffrage for Clergy Opposed by Youthful Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Soviet official press is publishing letters from correspondents demanding that the draft constitution be revised to forbid suffrage to priests and ministers of religion. These letters, purporting to come from workers and peasants, insist that priests and clergymen must be debarred from voting and classified as "enemies of Socialism."

"I oppose giving electoral rights to clergyman," wrote a correspondent to the newspaper Pravda. "According to Article 135 of the new constitution, priests will have the right to vote and stand for office in our councils of toilers. But they are not toilers. They cannot possibly be regarded as members of a workers' social order, or as of any benefit to it."

"Opponents of Socialism"

Another youthful correspondent wrote to Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Young Communist League: "I have read the draft constitution attentively, and absolutely oppose that electoral rights should be given in our country to ministers of religion. In the Soviet Union still live a number of people who regard with hate the happy life of the victorious masses, and foremost among such people are clergymen and priests. They are opponents of Socialism; they assisted Denikin, Kolchak and others of our enemies.

"Using the privilege of religious freedom in our country, they agitated against the collective farm system and frequently fought with arms against Communists. Some may say that only a few thousand such people remain, but these are active in the struggle against Socialism. At present we seek to liquidate survivals of capitalism in the minds of our people. Ministers of religious cults poison the minds of some of our workers by giving them mystic notions. We must not permit such people to have any share in electing our deputies. They must be deprived of citizenship."

Exception Offered

Another correspondent wrote to Pravda: "I feel we must incorporate in our constitution a clause stating that ministers of religion will not be permitted to vote or stand for office unless they have undertaken useful work in our toilers' society. Those who live at the expense of unenlightened and superstitious people cannot be classified as toilers."

It is not yet clear whether or not such letters foreshadow changes in the constitution discriminating against clergymen. The draft published in June will not be adopted in final form until the Congress of Soviets meets in November, and the interval is being used for discussion in the press, over the radio, in meetings and schools. If the discussion produces suggestions which appeal to Soviet rulers, changes will be made.

Many Clergymen Exiled

Many observers believe that no further discriminations will be made against priests and clergymen. Thousands of them have been exiled or sent to forced labor. Other thousands have gone to work in factories and collective farms, where they have endured persistent discrimination, but after years of uncomplaining work are now being treated more fairly.

The few hundred clergymen still functioning in the Soviet Union are for the most part sincere and devout men who have never taken any part in politics and have never uttered criticism of the atheistic regime which has almost destroyed their churches and persecuted them. Those who were critical long ago went into exile or prison camps.

No Religious Instruction

The "freedom of conscience" promised in the draft constitution is strictly limited to "performance of religious rites." The privilege of religious propaganda or instruction is withheld from clergymen and priests as well as from all other Soviet citizens.

In these circumstances, the ruling Communists feel they have nothing more to fear from ministers of religion. All young people are instructed from the cradle in atheism. They may attend church services but may not receive any sort of religious instruction. The Communists believe that the next generation will therefore become wholly atheist, and that the remaining churches and ministers of religion will disappear.

Gamblers Halted By Strict Ban In California Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CERRITO, Calif., July 8—An attempt by alleged outside gambling interests to turn this community into a "wide-open" town has been halted by Francis P. Healey, Contra Costa County district attorney, who has served notice of a ban on all forms of gambling within the county, even to matching pennies.

Games of chance got a start here when dog racing tracks were established and betting permitted. Soon afterwards, clubs were opened, featuring various kinds of gambling. The climax was reached recently, with the opening of an elaborate "bingo palace" by a reputed Southern California gambling syndicate.

This resort, the Club Jade, had been opened in defiance of the city council which refused to issue a permit. While officials here were busy gathering evidence preparatory to closing the establishment, Mr. Healey, on the plea of citizens, ordered the club raided. Announcement of the ban followed. Since then a series of other raids have been conducted and a quantity of gambling paraphernalia confiscated.

Scottish Students Waive Right to 'Rag'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — At the University of Edinburgh summer graduation, 15 honorary and 400 student graduates were presented for degrees. Among those upon whom honorary degrees were conferred were Violet Jacob, Scottish poet, and the Marquis of Lothian.

The former was the only woman and representative of letters to receive an honorary degree. Mary I. Fergusson, who received a natural science degree, was the first woman to win honors in engineering at Edinburgh.

It was one of the most orderly ceremonials of recent years. The student population, renowned for its "ragging" on such occasions, behaved well under the control of its own governing body.

Union Party Fails to Get Place on Ohio Ballots

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP)—A preliminary count of petitions by the secretary of state on Aug. 8 indicated that the Union Party failed by approximately 46,000 signatures to qualify for recognition as a full-fledged political organization on the November Ohio ballot.

The party's two candidates—Representative William Lemke, of North Dakota, for President and Thomas C. O'Brien, of Boston, for vice-president—are almost certain, however, to get on the ballot as independents. They needed only 21,871 signatures of qualified voters—1 per cent of the 1934 gubernatorial vote.

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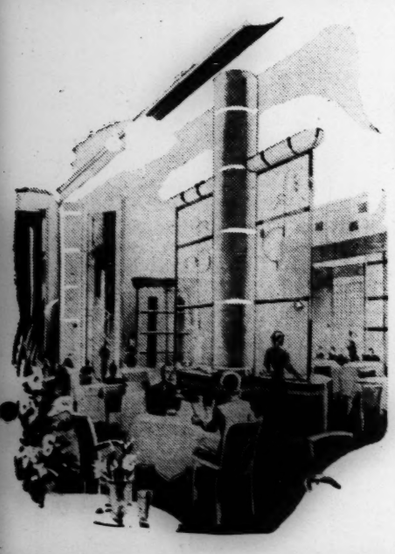
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Most of Convicts Can Be Reformed, Prison Chief Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Imprisonment can be a constructive experience, under proper conditions, for about half the prison poulation, in the oinion of Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons of the United States Department of Justice.

From 50 to 60 per cent of all persons now in prison have been there before, he said, pointing out that "you can't make prisons severe enough or miserable enough to keep people from going back to them."

A minority of prisoners are confirmed criminals about whom nothing in the way of reform can be done, he said in speaking recently to social service students at the University of Chicago. There is a penitent group for whom prison is such an experience that they never will repeat their crimes. But by far the largest part of the prison population is an unadjusted group for whom something can be done, he declared.

Obstacles Pointed Out

Three chief obstacles stand in the way of reforming this group, Mr. Bates said. The first is work, and so long as the community thinks that prisoners should not work the prisons will turn out 60,000 people a year who are inured to idleness.

Another obstacle, he pointed out, is the elaborate restraint imposed by wardens who have a natural fear of "something happening," and of men escaping. The third, he said, is the emotional complications that go with the abnormal situation of a prison.

Suggested reforms, Mr. Bates said, must be judged by the question, "Does this plan protect the community?" That, he said, is one of the chief reasons why prisons exist.

Methods Suggested

To rectify the situation, he advocated a closer study of individual prisoners. Varying types of institutions, including penal colonies and penal farms; and an opportunity for progression within an institution he recognized as correct steps.

Criticizing county jails as "the disgrace of our system," he said a million persons a year are detained in county jails and subjected to their "degrading influence."

Mr. Bates disagrees with those who think that the whole solution of the crime problem lies in swift and sure punishment, and he disagrees with those who think that punishment has no effect.

"There is something in the notion of punishment," he says, "but the community must be organized in a fair and just way."

G. O. P. Invites First Voters To Fight New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—"Childish" was the word Melvin C. Eaton, chairman of the Republican State Committee, had for the report given to President Roosevelt by Francis B. Sayre Jr., president of the Roosevelt First Voters League, that 75 per cent of the 9,000,000 new voters this year would support the New Deal candidate.

From Saratoga Springs, where he is today attending a conference of Republican leaders of the fourth judicial district, Chairman Eaton telephoned the following to state headquarters here:

Bill to Be Settled

"Our survey reveals that the great majority of the first voters this year will support Governor Landon. The youth of today will fight continuance of the New Deal, because of the handicap it faces in the future if policies of the present Administration at Washington should be continued for another four years. Heavy debt and deficits being piled up by the New Deal through its fantastic experiments and attempts to buy the 1936 election, must be paid off some time."

During the last fortnight in August, President Roosevelt, Governor Landon and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, are all to speak at the annual Chautauqua meetings at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is also to speak. Governor Landon's speech is expected to be on Aug. 24.

Support Announced

Mrs. William Cabell Bruce, wife of former United States Senator Bruce, a leader of the Democratic Party in Maryland, yesterday notified Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, vice-chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, that she will support Gov. Alfred M. Landon for the Presidency.

Charles A. Blackwell, chairman of the United Republican Finance Committee, made known today that 25,000 individual buyers had purchased participation campaign certificates during the last week.

These certificates, which are sold in units ranging from $1 to $1000, have found popularity with the first group in a way both incredible and gratifying to the Republican managers, the total sales of dollar certificates being 19,786.

Small Incomes Take Part

"It means," commented Chairman Blackwell, "that the person of small income is anxious to help in the campaign. Another surprising feature of this class of contributor is that he confined his political activity in the past to voting on election day. Now there is a desire to do more."

Among the other groups buying certificates, as reported by Mr. Blackwell, were 1400 purchasers of $2 notes and 1900 in the $5 circle. In the upper brackets, nine were buyers of $1000 units and 16 in the $500 class.

Democrats Outline Conferences

Plans for the national campaign by Democratic district leaders will be formulated within the next fortnight in conferences at the national headquarters here at the Hotel Biltmore, with Chairman James A. Farley presiding. The leaders will come at the rate of about four a day, the first group being from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and North Carolina.

Under the chairmanship of Francis Gorman, hotel man, Democratic members of the hotel and restaurant industries in New York State are planning an active campaign for the election of President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman.

Third Party Opposed

Speaking last evening at Syracuse, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin declared that he would fight against the endorsement of any third party by the organization he leads, called the National Union for Social Justice.

Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, did not attend, and the committee in charge, which had announced that he would speak from the same platform, offered no explanation.

Council Chairman Appointed

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Rev. William Adams Brown of Seal Harbor, Maine, is announced to have been appointed acting chairman of the department of relations with churches abroad, an affiliate of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

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Worship Rather Than Preaching Urged by Rector

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An appeal for a return to the simple worship of God and a moratorium on present day sermons, which he termed as often little more than religious "pep-talks" was voiced today by the Rev. Dr. Frederic S. Fleming, rector of Trinity Church here, in the preface to his parish year book and register.

"Why cannot a Christian be permitted to go to church to worship his God without being assailed by a barrage from the pulpit?" Dr Fleming asked. "There is practically no preaching worth the name to be found. Frankly, a moratorium would be a godsend heartily hailed on both sides by the pulpit and the pew.

"Sermons there are without end being delivered, but this is not preaching. Look for a moment at the subject of these sermons (where there is any subject evident). For the most part, sermons today are a very poor edition of 'topical' homiletics, a brand of religious pep-talks, sailing forth for a transitory popularity under the guise of being inspirational. Truly the miracle of the church is the patience of the laity."

Favors Youth Movement

The 239-year-old parish of which Dr. Fleming is rector extends from Governors Island, off the southern end of Manhattan, to Washington Heights. It includes eight churches, among them the venerable Trinity Church, at Broadway and Rector Street, in the heart of the New York financial district.

Dr. Fleming failed to say whether or not the recommendation for a respite from sermons would be adopted in his own church. He is visiting in Europe at present.

That the Christian church provide for a vigorous youth movement was another recommendation which Dr. Fleming had for an institution which he described as having "failed lamentably in its witness and ministry in these recent years." The immediate obligation of the church is to its youth, he said.

"Youth is not afraid of religion, nor is it indifferent," he continued. "But it hates sham and unreality and it despises the frantic refuge taken in insipid and unworthy devices calculated to preserve their interest.

"The Christian religion needs a youth movement, an enterprise worthy of the farthest reach of the aspirations of our youth, a crusade that will disown these temporary and petty expedients in a new loyalty to a high and exalted challenge to the heroic and splendid spirit dwelling in them."

Turning to problems of ecclesiastical government, Dr. Fleming referred to a proposal that he made last year which was that the American church choose an Archbishop "to provide a more statesmanlike ordering of the office of presiding bishop."

Leadership Held Crushed

"There can be no effective leadership from boards and committees," he said. "Their deliberations must be framed by expediency and compromise and there never can be any real fixing of responsibility. The dangers of bureaucracy are not so pernicious in a political direction as they are in the crushing out of the personal consecration of inspired leadership."

In another section of the preface, he stressed that "We are plagued by a spirit of aimlessness," adding that the "gospel of Christ for us has lost its sureness, its courage and its authority."

"It was in discussing possible remedies for this condition that Dr. Fleming emphasized his opinion that there "is a 'foolishness of preaching' which is playing serious havoc with the effectiveness of Christianity today." He added: ". . . I seriously believe the Christian church would once again bring salvation to the world and begin to save its own soul, if it had the wisdom and courage to declare a moratorium on preaching for a period of one or two years."

Balanced Budget Declared Urgent

(Continued from Page 1)

by a further expansion in the income of industrial workers."

Coinciding with the increase in capital expenditures, a renewed flow of funds into new security issues on a broad scale was reported.

Considerable improvement, the review said, must still be realized before the level of production and employment existing in 1929 are achieved, or even before a balance at some lower level is established. Nevertheless, it was agreed that the strength and persistence of the upward movement in 1935 held important implications for the future, in view of the fact that they occurred in the face of obviously restraining influences such as the aggravated world political situation and the passage of several pieces of federal legislation of far-reaching economic effect.

Another bright side to the economic picture was presented today in a second Department of Commerce report reviewing business conditions for July. Ignoring a usual summer slackening, activity maintained an active pace during the month, the report said. Gains were maintained or extended in manufacturing, construction, employment, freight traffic and retail trade, despite a normal tendency to slump at this season.

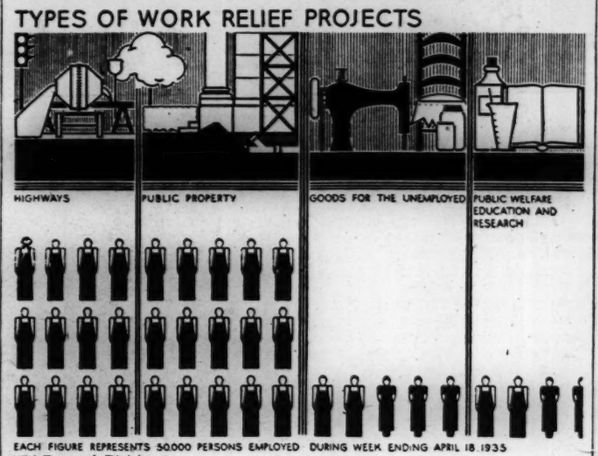
The federal Home Loan Bank board, meanwhile, reported that building activity in June was the greatest for any month in seven years.

Bay State Exhibitors Win Gladiolus Prizes

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Bancroft Winsor of New Bedford, Mass., was awarded the sweepstakes trophy in the seventh annual gladiolus show sponsored by the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society here Aug. 7.

More than 10,000 gladiolus were entered by 53 exhibitors in the 84 classes of the show. Miss Sylvia Winsor of New Bedford, Mass., won prizes for the best seedling, most beautiful gladiolus, longest flower head, largest florets and the flower nearest blue in color.

TYPES OF WORK RELIEF PROJECTS



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 50,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING APRIL 18 1935
WPA Research Division

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Council of Social Agencies in that city.

In both of these the remarkably wide range of enterprises carried on not only makes opportunity for almost any type of skill but also provides a necessary variety of goods and services which the workers may obtain in return for their labor.

The Richmond exchange, besides operating a farm, a woodyard and garment industries, so that the relief worker may buy from it food, fuel and clothing with his scrip, can also furnish from its various activities such things as ice, furniture, mattresses, brooms, shoe repairs, confections, printing, cleaning and pressing, haircuts, beauty-parlor work, movie tickets or toy repairs.

Elsewhere the idea of co-operative exchanges for the unemployed seems for some reason to have fallen down in large cities or proved unsuitable to the labor supply. The successful co-operatives generally are in communities of less than 50,000 inhabitants. There the result is that it is difficult to obtain the variety of things needed on a strictly barter basis, and the co-operative tends more and more to sell its product either to the relief administration or on the open market, and to pay its employees at least partly in cash.

But the self-help co-operative had taken sufficient hold when federal relief came into the picture that some of its methods were quickly taken over and eventually applied on an enormously larger scale as a direct adjunct to federal relief.

It was soon found that one of the great needs of relief families was clothing, and that at the same time one of the large groups on the relief rolls consisted of women, whose fingers undoubtedly could supply that need at little cost if furnished material and sewing machines to work with.

Sewing rooms began to be set up in connection with hundreds of relief headquarters and in March, 1935, the number of persons engaged in making or repairing clothing for relief use and in return for their own relief payment reached a high of 147,000.

This was the largest group among a number of production-for-use projects under the relief administration, which together are estimated at their maximum to have given more than 350,000 persons something to do. These people not only had the satisfaction of performing useful work to earn their relief money but also were able to keep up their skills or even learn new ones.

Turned Out Great Quantity

During a period of a little more than a year it is estimated that the sewing rooms turned out 14,000,000 new garments for relief use. One of the largest of these establishments occupied three floors of a San Francisco office building and employed between 800 and 900 women.

Another in Chicago supplied at one time nearly half the clothing needs of the Cook County relief lists. During a period of eight months more than three fifths of the women on work relief were engaged in production-for-use activities.

Along with the clothing was the mattress and comforter program in which relief work rooms, using surplus cotton bought by the Government for farm aid purposes, made up a total of more than 3,000,000 comforters and 1,300,000 mattresses for distribution to families many of whom had been reported sleeping on the floor.

The subsistence and community gardens had their big year in 1934. Nearly 30,000 persons worked on gardens under relief auspices that summer with seeds furnished to them. In home gardens or assigned plots the vegetables became the property of the gardeners who grew them. In large-scale community gardens the workers received relief wages, often in produce, and the remainder of the vegetables, either fresh or canned, was distributed by the state relief administration.

A large canning program was carried out in conjunction with this. Relief persons brought their produce to these centers where it was put up by other relief workers and a toll, usually of 50 per cent, was retained for relief distribution in return for the canning service. In some places canning, including that of fruits and meat, was done on this basis for farmers. Then, of course, there were the large-scale meat-canning activities after the drought purchases of cattle and sheep in 1934.

Altogether the use of unemployed labor by governmental or co-operative agencies to produce commodities for its own use must be accounted a large factor in the way the United States met and weathered the depression. Nevertheless, the experience has shown certain obstacles and limitations.

Private industry objected if any subsidized co-operatives put their product on the open market in competition with ordinary manufacture. Even production solely for relief use was asserted to cut out of employment workers who would have been employed if the Government had bought the goods from private factories. The National Association of Manufacturers late in 1934 went on record as opposing manufacturing for relief purposes under the FERA.

The volume of this activity has declined as recovery proceeded. Seven months after the manufacturers' project, Administrator Hopkins ordered liquidated an elaborate plan in Ohio which contemplated giving employment in rented factories to nearly all the 56,000 industrial workers on relief there. And the Glendale plant in California is a very small experiment in comparison to the EPIC plan advocated by Upton Sinclair.

But still more has been learned about the workability or otherwise of the co-operative self-help idea. It is still being employed in the exchanges that have been mentioned as surviving, and it is embodied to an important degree as the plan of occupation in connection with some of the subsistence homestead or rural resettlement communities.

Yet it has been found that these co-operatives, like private business, depend a very great deal on capable management, on salesmanship and on favorable circumstances or at least intelligent adaptation to surroundings. In other words their success is measured largely by the initiative, ingenuity and judgment of the individuals composing them.

On the whole, it seems to be the verdict of observers that production by the unemployed for the use of the unemployed can be a very helpful component in an emergency relief program but that it is not a panacea.

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Lindbergh Shows Mechanical Heart To Danish Institute

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Demonstration of the mechanical heart invented by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh drew 300 natural scientists to opening sessions of the International Congress of Experimental Cytology today.

The American flier, assuming the role of experimenter, was invited to address the critical audience at the Danish Biological Institute, explaining the functions of the artificial apparatus perfected by Dr. Alexis Carrel and himself.

Delegates to the convention were guests of the Danish Tourist Organization at a supper last night while Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were entertained by Chargé D'Affaires and Mrs. Frank North Winship at the United States Legation.

The program of the biological congress called for the first meeting to be held in the Common Hall of the Danish Parliament at Christiansbor Castle. The delegates were to move to the scientific institute for the Lindbergh demonstration in the afternoon.

After more than four years' experimentation and study, Colonel Lindbergh and Dr. Carrel announced completion of their mechanical heart in June, 1935.

Hailed as a discovery in medical progress, it was described as an important contribution to allow natural scientists to observe the operation of live, vital organs in an artificial chamber.

Through its use, Dr. Carrell said, it was possible to keep alive for an indefinite period an entire vital organ removed from the body by surgery.

One of the important features of the heart, it was said, was elimination of bacterial infection which previously had complicated the study of living organs removed from the body.

The invention, described as a pump, circulates a mixture of protein-split products colored red. The pump carries a mixture of gas divided between 40 per cent oxygen, 3 to 4 per cent carbon dioxide and the remainder nitrogen.

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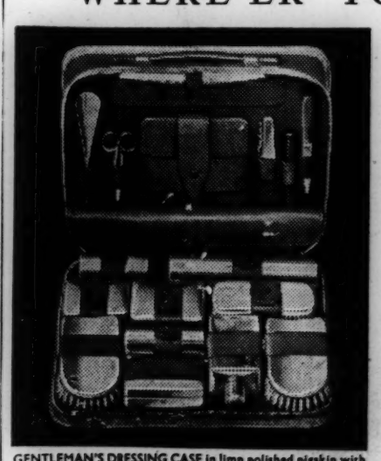
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Holland Girl Takes Swimming Final—Owens Listens to Professional Offers

U. S. Divers Lead in Five Events

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—America's swimmers continued to take the wash of the Japanese and the Dutch today as the end of sensational track and field competition left the XIth Olympic Games bereft of their prime attraction.

Olive McKean of Seattle and Katherine Rawls of Miami, Fla., finished sixth and seventh, respectively, in the women's 100-meters freestyle final which Rita Mastenbroek of Holland won in new Olympic record time of 1m. 5.9s., displacing Helene Madison's former standard of 1m. 6.8s. America's 800-meter freestyle relay team of Charlie Hutter, Ralph Gilman, Paul Wolf and Jack Medica won its trial heat in 9m. 10.4s. and qualified for tomorrow's final but appeared to have no chance against a crack Japanese quartet which set a new Olympic record of 8m. 56.1s. in winning its heat.

Three Qualify

John Macionis of Yale and Ralph Flanagan of Miami each finished second in preliminary trials of 400-meter freestyle competition. Macionis trailed Hiroshi Negami of Japan and Flanagan was runner-up to another son of Nippon, Shozo Mankino.

A third Japanese ace, Shumpei Uto, set a new Olympic record of 4m. 45.5s in winning his heat. Jack Medica of Seattle, clocked in 4m. 55.9s., won his heat and qualified along with Macionis and Flanagan.

In diving, however, American prospects looked bright as Dick Degener of Detroiit, Marshall Wayne of Miami and Al Greene of Chicago placed first, second and fourth at the end of the compulsory dives of the springboard event.

U. S. Eliminated

In water polo, the American team suffered its second defeat, bowing to Belgium, 4—3, and was eliminated from the competition.

Holland captured the monotype gold medal and Germany won star class honors as the first of four Olympic yachting divisions were decided. The six-meter and eight-meter champions await the result of tomorrow's races. The United States, the 1932 Olympic yachting champion, made its best showing in the star class, where William Waterhouse and Woodbridge Metcalf of California finished fifth.

Swimming

Men's 100-Meter Freestyle Final

Won by Ferenc Csik, Hungary, 57.6s.; second, Masanori Yusa, Japan, 57.9; third, Shigeo Arai, Japan, 58.0; fourth, Shoji Taguchi, Japan, 58.1; fifth, Helmut Fischer, Germany, 59.3; sixth, Peter Fick, United States, 59.7; seventh, Art Lindegren, United States, 59.9.

100-Meter Women's Freestyle Final

Won by Rita Mastenbroek, Holland, 1m. 5.9s. (new Olympic record; betters former mark of 1:06.8 made by Helene Madison); second, Janet Campbell, Argentina, 1:06.4; third, Miss Arendt, Germany, 1:06.6; fourth, Willy Den Ouden, Holland, 1:07.6; fifth, Miss Wagner, Holland, 1:08.1; sixth, Olive McKean, United States, 1:08.4; seventh, Katherine Rawls, United States, 1:08.7.

800-Meter Relay—Men

(First Two in Each Heat and the Two Fastest Thirds Qualify for Tomorrow's Final)

First Heat—Won by France (Paris, Nakache, Cavalero, Eienert), 9m. 21.7s.; second, Canada, 9m. 40s.; third, Brazil, 9m. 42.5s.; fourth, Philippines, 9m. 45.8s.; fifth, Bermuda; sixth, Greece.

Second Heat—Won by United States (Charles Hutter, Ralph Gilman, Paul Wolf, Jack Medica), 9m. 10.4s.; second, Hungary, 9m. 20.8s.; third, Great Britain, 9m. 30.8s.; fourth, Denmark, 9m. 39.6s.; fifth, Austria, 9m. 58.4s. (Poland finished fifth, but disqualified for beating gun.)

Third Heat—Won by Japan (Yusa, Sugiura, Taguchi, Arai), 8m. 56.1s. (Betters former Olympic record, 8m. 58.4s. made by Japan in 1932); second, Germany, 9m. 21.4s; third, Sweden 9m. 35.3s.; fourth, Yugoslavia, 9m. 49.3s.; fifth, Egypt, 10m. 59.3s. (Peru withdrew.)

(Great Britain, 9m. 30.8s., and Sweden, 9m. 35.3s. qualified as fastest thirds.)

Men's 400-Meter Freestyle Trials

(First Two in Each Heat and Two Fastest Thirds Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Negami, Japan, 4:52.6; second, John Macionis, United States, 4:57.1; third, Arendt, Germany, 4:57.2; fourth, Lengyel, Germany; fifth, Pader, Austria; sixth, Hooper, Canada.

Second Heat—Won by Leivers, Great Britain, 4:57.2; second, Przywara, Germany, 5:11.7; third, Hellstroem, Denmark, 5:13.2; fourth, Havelanger, Brazil. (Only four swam.)

Third Heat—Won by Makino, Japan, 4:51.8; second, Ralph Flanagan, United States, 4:54.7; third, Wainwright, Great Britain, 5:03.6; fourth, Hammerton, Canada; fifth, Joergensen, Denmark; sixth, Angel, Hungary; seventh, Lehman, Switzerland.

Fourth Heat—Won by Grof, Hungary, 4:59.4; second, Freese, Germany, 5:03.1; third, Hietanen, Finland, 5:08.9; fourth, Pearson, Great Britain; fifth, Lage, Brazil; sixth, Guzmann, Chile; seventh, Seltenheim, Austria.

Fifth Heat—Won by Uto, Japan, 4:45.5 (new Olympic record, betters former mark of 4:48.4 made by Clarence Crabbe); second, Taris, France, 4:53.9; third, Pirie, Canada, 4:56.0; fourth, Petersen, Denmark; fifth, Cooper, Bermuda. (Only five swam.)

Sixth Heat—Won by Jack Medica, United States, 4:55.9; second, Ledgard, Peru, 5:05.5; third, Stam, Holland, 5:07.8; fourth, Villar, Brazil; fifth, Brenner, Switzerland. (Only five swam.)

Fastest Thirds: Pirie, Canada, 4:56.0; Arendt, Germany, 4:57.2.

U. S. Is Eliminated By Belgium in Water Polo

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States was eliminated from the Olympic water polo tournament today when they lost a hard-fought 4-to-3 decision to Belgium. The Belgians led 4-0 until midway through the second period when the Americans rallied in great style, Jim O'Connor of Venice, Calif., scoring one goal and Phil Daubenspeck, also from Venice, scoring two in quick succession.

In the closing minutes of play the Americans kept the ball in front of the Belgians' goal most of the time and almost succeeded in scoring the tying goal several times. The Americans lined up with Daubenspeck and O'Connor at the forward positions; Kenneth Beck of Inglewood, Calif., center; Ray Ruddy, New York, middle center; Harold McAllister, Los Angeles, and Charles Finn, Venice, guards, and Fred Lauer, Chicago, goalkeeper.

France Sending Netmen

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—France will be represented by one veteran and three newcomers to international tennis in the national singles and double tennis champions. The French federation has notified the United States Lawn Tennis Association that it is sending a team captained by Jacques Brugnon, veteran Davis Cup player; B. Destremau, P. Pelizza and Y. Petra. Destremau is expected to pair with Brugnon in the doubles, while Pelizza and Petra, national junior champions of France, form a second combination.

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

FINAL unofficial team point standings, men's track and field (on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

United States	203
Finland	80¼
Germany	69¾
Japan	51 13-22
Great Britain	43 1-11
Canada	22 1-11
Italy	20 13-22
Sweden	18 1-11
Holland	12
New Zealand	10
Switzerland	9
Poland	5 1-11
Norway	5
Philippines	4
Argentina	4
Australia	4
Latvia	4
Czechoslovakia	3 1-11
Brazil	2
Greece	2
Hungary	1 2-11
South Africa	1
Austria	2-11

Women's Track and Field

Germany	51½
United States	22 1-3
Italy	16
Poland	14
Great Britain	10
Hungary	10
Canada	8
Japan	7
Holland	4 1-3
Austria	3
France	2½
Sweden	1
Australia	1-3

(Swimming)

Men

Japan	12
Hungary	10
Germany	2
United States	1

(Women)

Holland	15
Argentina	5
Germany	4
United States	1

Olympics Summarized

By the Associated Press

Track and Field Events

Sunday Results

Men's 400-Meter Relay Final

Won by the United States (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff), 39.8s. (New Olympic and world record; old mark of 40s. set by United States); second, Italy (Mariani, Cladana, Ragni, Gonnelli) 41.1s.; third, Germany (Leichum, Borchmyer, Gillmeister, Hornberger), 41.2s.; fourth, Argentina, 42.2s.; fifth, Canada, 42.7s. (Holland finished third but disqualified, dropping baton near finish.)

Men's 1600-Meter Relay Final

Won by Great Britain (Wolfe, Rampling, Roberts, Brown) 3m. 9s.; second, United States (Harold Cagle, Bob Young, Eddie O'Brien, Al Fitch), 3m. 11s.; third, Germany (Haman, von Stulpnagel, Voigt, Harbig), 3m. 11.8s.; fourth, Canada, 3m. 12.8s.; fifth, Sweden, 3m. 13s.; sixth, Hungary, 3m. 14.8s.

Women's 400-Meter Relay Final

Won by United States (Harritt Bland, Annette Rogers, Betty Robinson, Helen Stephens), 46.9s. (betters Olympic record); second, Great Britain (Hiscock, Olney, Brown, Burke), 47.6; third, Canada (Brookshaw, Dolson, Cameron, Meagher), 47.8s.; fourth, Italy, 48.7s.; fifth, Holland, 48.8s. (Germany lost baton on last exchange and did not finish)

Marathon

Won by Kitei Son, Japan, 2h. 29m. 19.2s. (betters former Olympic record); second, Ernest Harper, Great Britain, 2h. 31m. 23.1s.; third, Shoryu Nan, Japan, 2h. 31m. 42s.; fourth, Erckl Tamila, Finland, 2h. 32m. 45s.; fifth, Vaino Muinonen, Finland, 2h. 33m. 46s.; sixth, Johnannes Coleman, South Africa 2h. 36m. 17s.; seventh, Robertson, Great Britain, 2h. 37m. 06.2s.; eighth, Gibson, South Africa, 2h. 38m. 4s.; ninth, Tarkinainen, Finland, 2h. 39m. 33s.; 10th, Enochson, Finland, 2h. 43m. 12s.; 11th, Kyrakides, Greece, 2h. 43m. 20.8s.; 12th, Khaleb, France, 2h. 45m. 34s.; 13th, Palme, Sweden, 2h. 46m. 08.4s.; 14th, Tuschek, Austria, 2h. 46m. 39s.; 15th, Bartlett, Canada, 2h. 48m. 21.4s.; 16th, Duval, France, 2h. 48m. 39.8s.; 17th, Dias, Portugal, 2h. 49m.; 18th, Johnny Kelley, United States, 2h. 49m. 32.4s.; 19th, Lunak, Czechoslovakia, 2h. 50m. 26s.; 20th, Meskens, Belgium, 2h. 51m 19s.; 21st, Takac, Czechoslovakia, 2h. 51m. 20s.; 22d, Woeber, Austria, 2h 51m. 28s.; 23d, Gall, Roumania, 2h. 55m. 2s.; 24th, Nevens, Belgium, 2h. 55m. 51s.; 25th, Anderssen, Denmark, 2h. 56m. 31s.; 26th, Mendoza, Peru, 2h. 57m. 17.8s.; (Zabala, Argentina; Shiwaku, Japan; De Bruyn, Germany; Genhini and Bulzone, Italy, withdrew during race).

Women's High Jump Final

Tied for first place at 1.60 meters, 5ft. 3in., Igolya Csak, Hungary, Dorothy Odam, Great Britain, and Elfriede Kaun, Germany. (Csak won jumpoff at 1.62 meters, 5ft. 3 25-32in; Odam defeated Kaun for second place; tied for fourth, Dora Ratjen, Germany, and Marguriie Nicolas, France, 1.58meters, 5ft. 2 13-64in; tied for sixth, Annette Rogers, United States, Doris Carter, Australia, and Francina Koen, Holland, 1.55 meters, 5ft. 1 1-32in.; Kathlyn Kelly and Alice Arden, United States, eliminated at 1.50 meters, 4ft. 11 11-16in.

Saturday Track and Field Results

Decathlon—Final Point Standing

Glenn Morris, United States, 7900 (new Olympic and world record; betters former world record of 7880 points made by Morris); second, Bob Clark, United States, 7601 points; third, Jack Parker, United States, 7275 points; fourth, Erwin Huber, Germany, 7097 points; fifth, Reindert Brosser, Holland, 7046 points; sixth, Armin Guehl Switzerland, 7033 points; seventh, Bevell, Sweden, 7024 points; eighth, Bonnetx, Germany, 6939 points; ninth, Plawczyk, Poland, 6871 points; tenth, Natvig, Norway, 6759 points; eleventh, Reinikka, Finland, 6755 points; twelfth, Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 6393 points; thirteenth, Daellenbach, Switzerland, 6311 points; fourteenth, Doitscheff, Bulgaria, 6307 points; fifteenth, Wenzel, Chile, 6058 points; sixteenth, Klein, Czechoslovakia, 5883 points; seventeenth, Boulanger, Belgium, 5097 points; Dahlgren, Sweden, Buehrer, Switzerland, and Csany, Hungary, withdrew after ninth event; Jarvinen, Finland, withdrew after fifth event; Dimsa, Latvia, withdrew after fourth event; Reimer, Chile, and Vilmundarson, Iceland, withdrew after second event.

3000-Meter Steeplechase Final

Won by Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland, 9m. 3.8s. (new Olympic record; betters former mark of 9m. 14.6s. made by Iso-Hollo in 1932); second, Kaarlo Touminen, Finland, 9m. 6.8s.; third, Alfred Dompert, Germany, 9m. 7.2s.; fourth, Martti Matilainen, Finland, 9m. 9s.; fifth, Harold Manning, United States, 9m. 11.2s.; sixth, Axel Larsson, Sweden, 9m. 16.6s; seventh, Woldemars Wihtols, Latvia; eighth, Glen Dawson, United States; ninth, Willy Heyn, Germany; tenth, Joe McCluskey, United States.

Olympics Wrestling

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Medal winners in Olympic Graeco-Roman wrestling competition which ended last night:

Heavyweight Class—Won by Palusalu, Estonia; second, Nyman, Sweden; third, Hornfischer, Germany.

Light Heavyweight Class—Won by Cadier, Sweden; second, Bietags, Latvia; third, Neo, Estonia.

Middleweight Class—Won by Johannsson, Sweden; second, Schweickert, Germany; third, Palotas, Hungary.

Welterweight Class—Won by Svedberg, Sweden; second, Schaefer, Germany; third, Virtanen, Finland.

Lightweight Class—Won by Koskela, Finland; second, Herda, Czechoslovakia; third, Vaeli, Estonia.

Featherweight Class—Won by Erkan, Turkey; second, Reini, Finland; third, Karlsson, Sweden.

Bantamweight Class—Won by Loerincz, Hungary; second, Svensson, Sweden; third, Thorat, India.

Miss Tanner Sets New Record

LANGLEY FIELD, Virginia, Aug. 10 (AP)—Piloting her tiny 36-horsepower seaplane over a 100-kilometer course in 55m. 55s., Miss Margo Tanner of Hartsdale, N. Y., claimed two women's seaplane records here Saturday. Her speed was tabulated officially at 66.63 miles an hour by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics officials, who timed the flight. Miss Tanner is the first American woman to attempt a record with a seaplane. Her mark gives her the records first in the second-category flights and also in the unlimited class.

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Japan, host nation to the next Olympiad, plucked the most prized crown of the 1936 Olympic games yesterday when Kitei Son, 22-year-old Korean college student galloped triumphantly in record-smashing style over one of the toughest marathon courses in all Olympic history.

Son, so fresh at the finish of the 26 miles 385 yard route that he refused a blanket and dashed the length of the field to his dressing room, clipped more than two minutes off Juan Carlos Zabala's Olympic record by negotiating the distance in 2h. 29m. 19.2s. Zabala quit after pacing 56 starters more than half way.

The little son of Nippon's victory brought to a stirring climax the end of the eight-day track and field competition which saw the United States' men's 400-meter relay quartet crack the world record as the final contribution to Uncle Sam's aggregate of 203 points, more than enough to retain the unofficial team title. Finland finished second with 80¼ points and Germany third, 69¾.

Fourth Medal to Owens

Jesse Owens, Ohio State's Negro ace, the first American figuring in four Olympic victories since Arthur Kraenzlein in 1900, achieved his fourth gold medal of the XIth Olympiad, pacing the crack quartet to a 39.8s. triumph.

The 15-meter margin by which the Americans licked Italy with the "feared" Germans placing third only because Holland was disqualified for dropping the baton didn't appear to justify the eleventh-hour lineup switch in which Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper and Frank Wykoff were named with Owens and two Jewish boys, Sam Stoller of Cincinnati and Marty Glickman of New York, were dropped.

Instead of shuffling the sprint relayers it seemed the Americans would have been better advised to have shaken up the 1600-meter team if victory was uppermost among the officials.

Except for Eddie O'Brien, who signalized his comeback by flashing a brilliant 46.7s. for his 400, the American quartet of reservists, consisting otherwise of Harold Cagle, Bob Young and Al Fitch, failed to show anything near the speed needed to match the British who won by 10 meters in 3m. 9s.

O'Brien Not Fast Enough

O'Brien, though hot, happened to catch a hotter opponent in Bill Roberts, who ran the third leg in 46.4 seconds—one tenth of a second faster than registered by Archie Williams in winning the 400-meter individual title—gave the anchor runner, Arthur Godfrey Brown, all the leeway he needed to outfoot Fitch.

With Fred Wolff, Godfrey Rampling, Roberts and Brown running in that order, the Britons were clocked in 47.2, 46.7, 46.4, 46.7, respectively.

Thus Americans' victory march was halted after winning 12 gold medals out of 23 events. This was one more than Americans gained at Los Angeles four years ago and surpassed any team showing since Stockholm in 1912 when 15 firsts were collected.

Olympics at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Results
Track and Field

Kitei Son, Japanese youngster, won classic Marathon title in new Olympic record time of 2h. 29m. 19.2s. as track and field competition closed. Johnny Kelley, in eighteenth place, was only American to finish. Ellison Brown and Bill McMahon dropped out.

America's 400-meter relay team of Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper and Frank Wykoff lowered world record to 39.8s., beating Italy and Germany. Great Britain won 1600-meter relay as United States ran second.

In women's track and field, America won 400-meter relay when leading Germans dropped baton and failed to finish. Igolya Csak, Hungary, won high jump with Annette Rogers, United States, tied for sixth. Kathlyn Kelly and Alice Arden failed to land among the leaders.

Swimming

Ferenc Csik, Hungary, surprised Japanese and Americans by winning 100-meter freestyle title. Peter Fick and Art Lindegren, Americans, finished sixth and seventh, respectively.

Hideko Maehata, Japan, and Miss Genenger, Germany, paced field in 200-meter breaststroke semifinals. American entries had been eliminated in first trials.

Basketball

United States, playing its first match, trounced Estonia, 52 to 28, as Frank Lubin scored 13 points.

Other second-round scores were: Philippines 32, Mexico 30; Japan 43, Poland 31; Uruguay 36, Egypt 23; Peru 29, China 21; Italy 58, Germany 16; Switzerland 25, Czechoslovakia 12; Chile 23, Brazil 18; Canada 34, Latvia 23.

Water Polo

United States beat Uruguay, 2—1, as Frank Daubenspeck scored winning goal with 18 seconds to play.

Other scores: Hungary 12, Malta, 0; France 8, Japan 0; Austria 9, Switzerland 0; Germany 6, Czechoslovakia 1; Great Britain 4, Yugoslavia 3; Sweden 11, Iceland 0; Belgium 1, Holland 1 (tie).

Field Hockey

Switzerland 2, Belgium 1.
Holland 3, France 1.

Yachts

Germany clinched star class gold medal as United States finished fourth in yesterday's race in that division. Americans placed eighth in 8-meter, ninth in 6-meter and fourteenth in monotype classes.

Fencing

Two Americans, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss and Frank S. Righeimer Jr., were eliminated from the individual men's épée competition in the preliminary round.

Saturday's Results
Track and Field

Glenn Morris set new world record of 7900 points as Americans swept first three places in decathlon test. Bob Clark was second and Jack Parker third.

Volmari Iso-Hollo of Finland retained his 3000-meter steeplechase championship in new Olympic record time of 9:03.8; Harold Manning finished fifth, Glen Dawson, eighth, and Joe McCluskey, tenth.

Field Handball

Germany eliminated United States from further competition, 29-1, as Hungary defeated Switzerland, 14-3.

Field Hockey

Germany 4; Afghanistan 1.

Soccer

Peru defeated Austria, 4 to 2, in overtime; Poland whipped Great Britain, 5 to 4.

Basketball

Uruguay defeated Belgium, 17 to 10. China won from France, 45 to 38, and Egypt trounced Turkey, 32 to 2, in consolation section of first round.

Shooting

Rogeberg of Norway won the rifle shooting with 300 points. No American competitors were entered.

Canoeing

One fourth place and two fifths was America's best as Austria romped off with two firsts and Canada and Czechoslovakia with one apiece.

Water Polo

Holland nosed out United States, 3—2, in first match. Other scores: Belgium 1, Uruguay 0; England 8, Malta 2; Switzerland 7, Iceland 1; Austria 2, Sweden 1; Hungary 4, Yugoslavia 1; Czechoslovakia 4, Japan 3; Germany 8, France 1.

Polo

Mexico defeated Hungary, 16-2, in playoff for third and fourth places in final standing. Argentina and Great Britain placed first and second.

Fencing

Italy won team épée championship with Sweden second and France third. United States eliminated in semifinals after bowing to Italy, 12—4, and Sweden 8½ to 7½.

Bicycling

France won 4000 meter pursuit race; Van Vliet of Holland took 100 meters race from standing start; German team won 2000 meter tandem event.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	34	.676
Cleveland	61	48	.560
Chicago	58	50	.537
Detroit	57	50	.533
Boston	55	53	.509
Washington	52	54	.491
St. Louis	38	69	.355
Philadelphia	36	70	.340

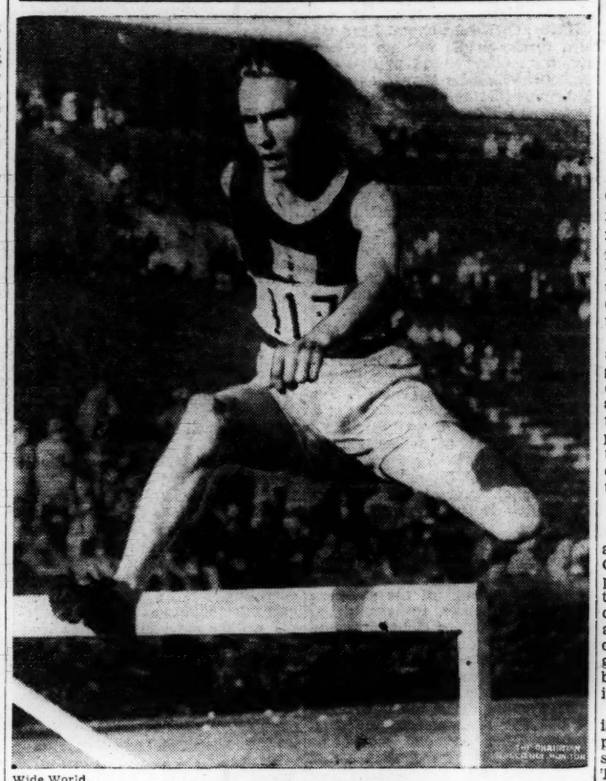
Results Aug. 8

Detroit 9, St. Louis 7.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 5.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 7.
New York 4, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 2, Boston 0.

Results Aug. 9

Cleveland 9, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6 (10 innings).
New York 3, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 3.
Boston 8, Washington 2.

Only 1932 Track Champion to Repeat



Wide World

Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland

Great Finnish Runner, Who Won the 1932 Olympic 3000-Meter Steeplechase in Los Angeles, Was the Only Defending Champion to Successfully Repeat in the XIth Olympiad Track Games Completed in Berlin Yesterday. Iso-Hollo Won the Steeplechase on Saturday and Broke the Existing Olympic Mark With a New Time of 9 Minutes 3.8 Seconds

Marks Durable as Soap Bubbles in Olympics

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—World and Olympic records proved just about as durable as soap bubbles during the blue ribbon track and field competition of the XIth Olympiad.

Eight world men's and women's records were broken 10 times and 20 mixed Olympic standards were bettered 62 times.

Here are the world record breakers over the eight-day stretch concluded yesterday: (Figures in brackets represent former records.)

Men's Track and Field

200-Meter Sprint, Around One Turn—(21s.)—Jesse Owens, United States, 20.7s.

1500 Meters—(3m. 48.8s.)—Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, 3m. 47.8s.; Glenn Cunningham, United States, 3m. 48.4s.

400-Meter Relay—(40s.)—United States (Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff), 39.8s.

110-Meter Hurdles — (14.2s.) — Forrest Towns, United States, 14.1s.

Hop, Step and Jump—(51ft. 9¾in.)—Naoto Tajima, Japan, 52ft. 5½in.

Decathlon—(7880 points)—Glenn Morris, United States, 7900 points.

Women's Track

100-Meter Sprint (11.6s.)—Helen Stephens, United States, 11.4s. and 11.5s.

400-Meter Relay — (46.5s.) — Germany (Emmy Albus, Kathe Kraus, Marie Dollinger, Ilse Doerffeldt), 46.4s.

Men's Olympic Record Breakers

200-Meter Sprint, Around One Turn—(21.2s.)—Jesse Owens, United States, 20.7s. and 21.1s. twice; Mack Robinson, United States, 21.1s. twice.

1500-Meter Run—(3m. 51.2s.)—Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, 3m. 47.8s.; Glenn Cunningham, United States, 3m. 48.4s.; Luigi Beccali, Italy, 3m. 49.2s.; Archie San Romani, United States, 3m. 50s.; Phil Edwards, Canada, 3m. 50.4s.

Marathon—(2h. 31m. 36s.)—Kitei Son, Japan, 2h. 29m. 19.2s.; Ernest Harper, Great Britain, 2h. 31m. 23.2s.

5000 Meters — (14m. 30s.) — Gunnar Hoeckert, Finland, 14m. 22.2s.; Lauri Lehtinen, Finland, 14m. 25.8s.; John Henry Jonsson, Sweden, 14m. 29s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—(9m. 14.6s.)—Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland, 9m. 3.8s.; Kaarlo Tuominen, Finland, 9m. 6.8s.; Alfred Dompert, Germany, 9m. 7.2s.; Martti Matilainen, Finland, 9m. 9s.; Harold Manning, United States, 9m. 11.2s.

400-Meter Relay—(40s.)—United States (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff), 39.8s.

110-Meter Hurdles — (14.4s.) — Forrest Towns, United States, 14.1s. and 14.2s.; Don Finlay, Great Britain, 14.2s.; Fritz Pollard Jr., United States, 14.2s.

50,000-Meter Walk—(4h. 50m. 10s.)—Harold Whitlock, Great Britain, 4h. 30m. 41s. Thirteen others also under former mark.

Pole Vault—(14ft. ⅞in.)—Earle Meadows, United States, 14ft. 2½in.

High Jump—(6ft. 6in.)—Cornelius Johnson, United States, 6ft. 7¹⁄₁₆in.; Dave Albritton and Delos Thurber, United States, and Kalevi Kotkas, Finland, each 6ft. 6¾in.

Broad Jump — (25ft. 4 2-3in.) — Jesse Owens, United States, 26ft. 5 21-64in.; Lutz Long, Germany, 25ft. 9 27-32in.; Naoto Tajima, Japan, 25ft. 4 47-64in.

Hop, Step and Jump—(51ft. 7in.)—Naoto Tajima, Japan, 53ft. 5½in.

Shotput—(52ft. 6⅜in)—Hans Woellke, Germany, 53ft. 1⅛in.; Sulo Baerlund, Finland, 52ft. 10 21-32in.

Hammer Throw—(179ft. 8.4in.)—Karl Hein, Germany, 185ft. 4½in.; Erwin Blask, Germany, 180ft. 6 31-32in.; Oskar Warngard, Sweden, 179ft. 10 45-64in.

Decathlon—(7398 points)—Glenn Morris, United States, 7900 points.

Women's Olympic Record Breakers

100-Meter Sprint (11.9)—Helen Stephens, United States, 11.4 and 11.5; Stella Walsh, Poland, 11.7.

400-Meter Relay (47.0)—Germany, 46.4; United States (Harriet Bland, Annette Rogers, Betty Robinson, Helen Stephens) 46.9.

Javelin Throw (143ft. 4in.)—Hilde Fleischer, Germany, 148ft. 2 25-32in.

Discus Throw (133ft. 2in.)—Gisela Mauermayer, Germany, 156ft. 3⅜in.; Jadwiga Wajsowna, Poland, 151ft. 7 23-32in.

Japan's Marathon Victory Hailed as Great Feat

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Olympic marathan victory of Kitei Son, a hardy product of northwest Korea, was hailed as one of Japan's two greatest achievements in international sports today, rivaled only by the swimming victory in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles.

His feat monopolized the front pages of morning papers in Tokyo and Osaka and was regarded as a full measure of consolation for the surprising defeat of Masanori Yusa and his mates in the 100-meters swim.

Even though it was considered a world-shaking event in the capital of the empire and hailed by millions in Japan proper, Son's triumph has thus far created little stir in his home village, where the farmer folk are engrossed in the harvests of rice and maize and unimpressed by the significance of the feat.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	63	41	.606
St. Louis	64	42	.604
New York	60	45	.571
Pittsburgh	53	52	.505
Cincinnati	51	53	.490
Boston	48	57	.457
Brooklyn	41	64	.390
Philadelphia	39	65	.375

Results Aug. 8

New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 4.

Results Aug. 9

Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 4, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 12, St. Louis 5.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.

Dulling Wins in Tennis

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—George Dulling of San Antonio, Texas, won the men's singles in the thirtieth annual invitation tennis tournament at the Cooperstown Country Club Saturday. Dulling defeated Edgar Weller of Austin, Texas, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., retained the title she won last year in the women's singles, defeating Miss Hope Knowles of Great Neck, L. I., 1934 titleholder, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Cubs Win Back National Lead As Cards Lose

By **Edwin Rumill**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Minus their batting slump, the Chicago Cubs are once more out in front of the National League pennant race. By defeating Pittsburgh in both ends of a doubleheader yesterday at Wrigley Field, the Cubs took first place when the St. Louis Cardinals dropped a pair of contests to the Cincinnati Reds.

The Cubs are in stride again. For about two weeks they were in the grip of their most protracted batting decline of the current season and as a result lost the league lead to the hustling Cardinals. But over the past week end, the champions found their collective batting eyes and once more are the team to beat in the senior circuit flag chase.

Chicago Pitching

Of course the Cardinals still have a host of backers, and the New York Giants are traveling along at a fast pace, but when the Cubs are hitting, they are the class of the league because their pitching staff is far and away stronger than any other in the organization. During the past four games, the Cubs pounded out 56 base hits. They totaled 29 yesterday in beating the Pirates.

Led by Rookie Johnny Mize, who is leading the individual batting parade, the Cardinals had a brief stay in first place during the week. Their pitching is still too uncertain, however, to combat the Cubs on even footing. As for the Giants, Chicago rooters insist that the New York club will make its usual nose dive on the home stretch.

When the official records for the past week were in, however, the Giants were leading the way in the National League with five victories and no defeats. The Terrymen showed strength on both the offense and defense. They piled up 61 hits and 30 runs through the five contests, while limiting opponents to 12 runs. The New Yorkers made only one fielding error.

As the race now stands, the Cubs are ahead of the Cards by a small percentage, and the Giants are trailing both by 3½ games. The New Yorkers are two percentage points further behind the Cubs than they are behind the Cardinals. Pittsburgh is fourth, seven full games in back of the Giants.

Dodgers Win Four

Other winning records in the National League during the week were turned in by Brooklyn, the Cards and Cubs. The Dodgers won four out of five, the Cubs four out of seven, and the Cards the same.

Meanwhile, the New York Yankees continued to make a runaway race of the American League pennant situation by winning five straight games. It was tight defensive play, rather than a powerful offense, that gave the McCarthymen this record. They scored only 25 runs in these five contests, but at the same time held rivals to 10 tallies.

The only remaining interest in the American League centers around the five-club battle among the Indians, White Sox, Tigers, Red Sox and Senators for first-division berths. As the race now stands, the Indians hold second, 2½ games in front of the White Sox, who in turn are half a game ahead of the Tigers. The Red Sox trail the Detroiters by 2½ contests. The Senators are two games behind the Red Hose.

Climbing into the regular class by his daily appearance at first base, Johnny Mize went ahead of a teammate, Joe Medwick, in the National League's individual batting race. At the conclusion of yesterday's games, Mize, a left-handed hitter, was 10 points higher than the right-handed Medwick.

Lou Gehrig went into a slump during the week and lost his American League lead to Earl Averill of Cleveland. Luke Appling of Chicago took second place, with Gehrig third.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

Golf

Portland, Ore.—Ray Mangrum captures Oregon $5000 open golf with four sub-par rounds for 278 total.

Montgomery, Ala.—Errie Ball and Scudday Horner tie for southeastern P. G. A. golf title with 72-hole scores of 286.

Winnipeg—Freddie Haas, New Orleans, routs Bobby Reith, Winnipeg, 8 and 7 in 36-hole final to win Canadian amateur title.

Tennis

Southampton, N. Y. — Frankie Parker wins Meadow Club tournament for third time, trouncing Gregory Mangin, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0, as latter injures knee; Parker and Mangin conquer Robert Riggs and Wayne Sabin in doubles, 11—13, 3—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—1; mixed doubles to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Wood.

East Hampton, N. Y. — Gracyn Wheeler trounces Helen Pedersen, 6—3, 6—4, in final of Maidstone Club event; Mme. Sylvia Henrotin and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus win doubles, beating Dorothy Workman and Dorothy Bundy, 6—4, 6—4.

Rye, N. Y.—Don Budge, Bitsy Grant, John Van Ryn, Gene Mako and other favorites score straight-set victories in first round of Eastern Grass Courts championships.

Culver, Ind. — Julius Heldman, Hollywood, Calif., upsets Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, to win national junior title, 1—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; Heldman and Hunt defeat Don McNeill and Morey Lewis in doubles, 9—7, 7—5, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2; John Kramer, Monticello, Calif., wins boys' title with surprise 6—2, 7—5 victory over William Umstaedter, Millburn, N. J.; pairs with George McQuown to defeat Harper Ink and James Wade, 9—11, 6—4, 6—3, in boys' doubles.

General

St. Michaels, Md.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rutherford win four events in Miles River speedboat regatta, the former driving Ma Ja II to victory in unlimited class race.

Olympic Star to Capitalize

Wide World

Jesse Owens

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Jesse Owens, with the approval of Larry Snyder, his coach at Ohio State, announced today he would turn professional after completing a post Olympic tour, provided sufficient financial inducements are forthcoming.

Already besieged with offers, including a contract offering a 10-weeks, personal-appearance tour with a California orchestra, the winner of four Olympic gold medals frankly decided to cash in on his record and close his amateur career, despite the fact he has one more year's college eligibility.

Snyder, who coached Owens through his record-smashing Olympic exploits and rates the Negro as the greatest track athlete of all time, is advising Jesse carefully, however, before he makes the professional move.

Height of Fame Now

"It would be foolish for me to stand in Jesse's way," Snyder said. "He's absolutely at the height of his fame now. Nothing that he could do in his remaining year of college competition would lift him to a higher peak in the athletic world than he now enjoys.

"Under the circumstances, I believe he is justified in accepting offers to turn professional as long as they are the right kind. He has a good chance to make from $75,000 to $100,000. I'd be glad to see him do it."

Snyder and Owens are doubtful about accepting any offers before returning to the United States late in September after touring Europe with members of the U. S. Olympic team.

Barnstorm Tour

Jesse is slated to compete in Cologne tonight, Praha Tuesday, Bochum Wednesday and in the British Empire-United States meet in London Saturday. He then will barnstorm Sweden and several other countries.

Sny

Jimmy Trains His Hair

JIMMY'S hair has long been one of the minor scandals of our neighborhood. Secretly, I think, we all harbor a delinquent affection for the habitual stubbly-meadow look of Jimmy's head; perhaps, even, prefer it to the sleek seal-smoothness it takes on for a short period on important occasions. But sympathetically and co-operatively, we have outwardly, with reproachful looks at Jimmy, agreed with his mother that her son's hair is, indeed, a problem and shockingly unkempt.

It has amazed us to see with what rapidity that damp, smooth, straightly parted hair can be tousled into a disheveled mass, showing nowhere the sign of the tracing of a comb. We have seen Jimmy on his way to school, fresh from the ministrations of his mother's hands and hair-brush, looking nothing less than a sweet-faced, tidy cherub. Within a few hours we have seen the return of a boy, who has, presumably, been busy at his desk all morning, resembling—yes, we concur with his mother—a mussy little street urchin.

* * *

IT MUST BE allowed that haircut day proves an exception. The barber's dexterity and some perfumed lubricant he applies work a magic. On that day I have seen Jimmy an immaculate cherub until bedtime. He likes the smell which floats down from his pate to his saucy upturned nose, and is proud and vain enough of it to honor us with a call, if there is nothing better on hand to do. I say: "Jimmy, aren't you looking very fine today?" Jimmy is laconic:

"Haircut," he replies. Then, coming close and sticking the shining brown bowl under my nose says: "Smell!" The odor is indescribable: it holds not the perfume of cologne, or any identifiable spice or flower. It is sweet—too sweet.

"Kinda nice, isn't it?" Jimmy says proudly. If Tib, his sister, is with him, she sniffs too, several times, and a faint light of envy flickers over her face. One feels that she regrets slightly her fluffy, shoulder-length curls. The next day the odor is gone, and the tidiness. The disordered shock of hair stands tangled and partless as before.

* * *

NO ONE KNOWS what actually happens to Jimmy's hair. We have never seen him run his hands through it, as his elders sometimes do in thought or fidget. He does, it is true, occasionally stand on his head, which might account for a certain unruliness of locks, but not at Sunday school, we are sure, nor at day school, nor every day at play. The wind may be partly to blame or a cap pulled off in a hurry, though Jimmy seldom wears a cap. I asked him once, delicately, in the presence of his mother, whose expression of resignation and despair before a particularly strong street-urchin resemblance had moved me to speech, just why he thought his hair became so easily rumpled.

"It's its nature," he said, which seemed to answer the question and terminate the conversation.

* * *

IT IS WITHIN the last week that we have remarked a change much for the better in Jimmy's appearance. It gradually seeped into our consciousness that Jimmy's hair, flat to his head, shone under the sun in even lengths, in faultless order: it showed at every hour of the day a straight white string of part. His mother whispered cautiously, as if afraid to break a spell: "Have you noticed Jimmy's hair?" Tib, his sister, a chatty little newsbearer, dared to speak aloud, and revealingly: "Seen Jimmy's hair lately? It looks good all the time now. Mother never has to scold him about it any more, and when he goes to bed he looks so funny," Tib interrupted herself to fold up in mirth: "he—he wears my Swiss stocking cap to bed. He says he's training his hair."

So Tib accommodatingly presented us with the *how* of this conspicuous transformation: the next day the *why* was revealed to me, conclusively, I thought. Jimmy sauntered over to join me on my porch. He looked immaculate, face clean, tie tied up neatly to his collar, each hair in place.

"Are you going somewhere, Jimmy?" I asked.

"No, no place special. I'm going to Robert's house when he gets through practicing. He's taking music lessons now," he said, rather gloomily. Conversation proved hard going for a few moments. Then, suddenly, as brisk footsteps hit the sidewalk down the street, I noticed that Jimmy sat up straight, came to alert attention. He watched the approaching figure with interest and, I somehow sensed, with admiration. A seventeen-year-old boy who has recently moved to our neighborhood hurried by. Wide slacks flapped about his ankles; a large red letter decorated the front of his gray jersey. A comely, merry-looking lad, jaunty in his walk. As he passed he said: "Hi, Jimmy!"

"H-h-hi!" stammered Jimmy, who flushed a little. He watched the boy out of sight, and then relaxed into a short, unsociable reverie. This over, he turned around from his seat on the top porch step to face me and speak:

* * *

"SAY, THAT FELLOW that just went by lives near us now. He's in high school, and he's on the football team and the baseball team. He's awful strong, and you'd ought to see him wrestle." Jimmy, hugging his knees, fell back into his thoughts. In a moment he spoke again: "He looks good, too, doesn't he? Did you notice his hair? I've never seen it mussed up, even when he plays baseball. He says he wets it at night and wears a stocking cap to bed to train it."

Jimmy stood up, put his hands in his pockets, then swiftly took them out to smooth down the hair at each side of the even part. He was still working on one obstinate back wisp when he went by his house. Tib was sitting on the porch, her curls falling over her forehead in damp prettiness. Jimmy stopped before her: "Say, Tib," he said, "why don't you ever comb your hair? It's mussed up all over the place. It looks awful!" Rather smugly, still smoothing his well-brushed gleaming head, he strolled along to Robert.

C. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PONT NEUF, PARIS: *A Painting by Albert Marquet*

AMONG the many painters who have sought inspiration in Paris, Albert Marquet is a quiet, but by no means an unremarkable figure. He was born at Bordeaux in 1875 and in Paris, where he went at the early age of fifteen, he attended the École des Arts Décoratifs and the École des Beaux Arts. It was in Gustave Moreau's studio that he became acquainted with Matisse, which association proved of great value later on. Both men were in straitened circumstances, picking up an uncertain living by doing decoration work in the Grand Palais. Marquet, however, endeavored to improve his work by constant study and, so doing, he penetrated deeply into the character of Paris.

Where could he find better places for study than the banks of the Seine, flowing past Nôtre Dame, the Quartier Latin, the Louvre and the fashionable section of the capital? The Seine is Paris. Paris without the Seine and its quays, its steep embankments and wide bridges is inconceivable. Life in the French capital largely centers along the banks of the Seine; and, when visiting the "Ville Lumière," it is almost impossible not to pass the river at least once a day.

In 1904 Marquet occupied a studio on the Quai de la Tournelle. From there he loved to gaze down over the crowds on the bridge and to paint them on dull days and in dreary seasons. In spite of having traveled widely, Marquet remained constant in his love for Paris when its streets were polished with rain and the sky heavy with clouds. In his painting of the Pont Neuf, he looked down upon the long bridge from one of the houses on the Quai des Grands Augustins. In this canvas the buildings on the opposite side of the river seem almost to disappear in wintry mists, and it is the bleak mood of the picture which arrests attention more than the subject itself. The branches of the trees are dark and naked, the empty river flows by—a dirty green color—cars, buses and hurrying pedestrians supply the element of movement in the picture. No painting could better illustrate De Goncourt's words in which he describes the Seine: "L'eau de la Seine va, une eau qui parait ne pas aller; elle est d'un ton vert décoloré, du vert neutre qu'ont les eaux aveugles."

Through a Tapestry of Green

ONE of the party had brought me some watercress roots from the Mission, and when they left next morning I took the plants down to the gorge.

The stream ran swiftly over the golden gravel, leaving no backwaters with the ooze which watercress loves best; but after paddling up and down through the shallows I found a place where I could make a little breakwater. A quiet pool formed behind it, and I found plenty of mud for planting by reaching my arm in under the hollow banks.

Every time I visited the gorge I was enchanted afresh. When you climbed down through the sprays of golden flowers to the grotto of ferns and running water, from where you could look up to the sun through a tapestry of green, you left the everyday world behind and stepped straight back into childhood. My time both with the elephants and on the mountain was a Peter Pan existence; the very fact of wearing shorts took me back to the spade and bucket years; but it was here, paddling and digging and re-shaping the course of the stream (getting wetter and dirtier than I should have been allowed to) that I most completely slipped back into the Golden Age. It is this being intimately in touch that is the secret of youth. Children know it, though not consciously, perhaps, and it is only when they begin to grow up that the veil drops between them and it.

Across the pool in front of the little waterfall was a half-submerged tree trunk, upon which I could lie with my face close to the water and watch the most entrancing effects. First, the water churning white under the fall, and then a string of bubbles sailing past, each like a crystal caught for a moment in the sun against the shadow of the rock, and all winking like lights in a harbour, and suddenly going out. With my eyes shaded where no ripple intervened, I looked down to the floor of the pool as clearly as through a glass, and all the pebbles had a purplish bloom on them like mussel shells, and the water-beetles that skated about in jerks, faintly dimpling the surface, sometimes dived down, each taking with him a remnant of the upper air so that he seemed no more a beetle but an oblong of quicksilver. I caught one and found that he was much like an ordinary beetle, but had a tail projecting beyond the sheath of his wings which he flicked with much vigour, reminding me of the ant-lion, and it was not his legs but this tiny propeller which gave him his speed.

I collected several different kinds of fern spores to send home, and explored farther down-stream, paddling in the water itself, for the banks were too steep and overgrown. At every bend the gladioli flamed in the sunshine and delphiniums lent their blue to the shadows, while among the maidenhair and asparagus ferns were red tiger-lilies and tall white anemones.

Thoreau says that waterlogged timber burns thrice as long, so shouldering a good piece I climbed up again through the successive veils of green to the top of the cliff and home.—VIVIENNE DEWATTEVILLE, in "Speak to the Earth." (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas.)

Poem for a Day's End

NEVER again will this single day return.
The last of sun turns the maple twigs to gold;
and where the yellow mustard-blossoms burn,
the cricket's cry foretells the autumn's cold—
the voice of autumn in the summer grass.
Never a second time this lovely day.
The fragrance of laurel-bloom, the crows that pass
over the wood, the meadows blown one way
by the mountain-wind, the green and sounding tree,
the runnels of the sun-washed hills, the flight
of evening swallows—tomorrow these will be
here as before, but never in such light
as falls upon them from this luminous air,
making them far too much for the heart to bear.

FRANCES FROST

The True Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE we not all in some measure glimpsed the true nature of man? In doing an unselfish deed, in giving up self-will, in overcoming anger, in expressing forgiveness or tolerance, and in heavenly aspirations we have manifested something higher and nobler than what we may ordinarily have considered ourselves to be. Which of us would not like to rise above the false sense of man as mortal, with its fears and disappointments? The way out of mortal selfhood is to learn and to express the true nature of man.

One of his disciples said to Christ Jesus, "Shew us the Father;" and the Master said, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." In seeing the purity, the spiritual understanding, the wisdom, the spiritual power, the health and holiness which he manifested, they had seen the true nature of man, God's image and likeness. And in understanding the nature of spiritual man, God's idea, they could understand the nature of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 213), "Every step towards goodness is a departure from materiality, and is a tendency towards God, Spirit;" and on page 294 she says, "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true." Each time we overcome the tendency to become angry by realizing that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Love, we have taken a step away from material selfhood with its fears and discordant experiences, and a step toward achieving true selfhood, the real man, who has dominion over all. Realizing that man cannot manifest false qualities because they are unknown to God, his divine Principle, we overcome envy, selfishness, revenge, impatience, and other untrue qualities which would keep us from expressing the true nature of man. Likewise, in overcoming claims of sickness by realizing that matter is not intelligent and that man is spiritual and perfect, we are putting off "the old man" and are putting on "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

Christian Science reveals God as Mind, Soul, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, Principle. The true man, then, is the perfect expression of the all-knowing Mind; therefore, by reflection he has perfect faculties, perfect perception, perfect comprehension. He ever manifests perfect intelligence, perfect ability. As the reflection of Soul, Spirit, Truth, Life, the unlimited, holy One, man is fetterless, sinless, free, indestructible, immortal. His health is continuous, immutable, perfect. Reflecting divine Truth, he cannot be governed by evil, the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter. As the image of divine Love he is loving, lovely, and lovable. As the perfect expression of divine Principle, infinite good, man is good, just, upright, fearless. Mrs. Eddy, speaking of the real man, writes (Science and Health, p. 76), "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual."

Let us accept the glorious fact that the true man is our real selfhood. Let us do our best to hold to this fact regardless of material evidence to the contrary. Should sickness or sin appear to come into our experience, realization of the true idea, man, will dispel these false claims. By holding steadfastly to the true idea of man, we can exclude sickness or sin from our experience. Sickness and sin appear only as suggestion; and one who is alert quickly turns to the truth about perfect God and perfect man, and thus rejects the false claim.

There is only one answer to the question, "What is two times two?" Likewise, there is but one true answer to the question, "What is man?" Therefore we must refuse to accept the material sense testimony which seems to indicate that man is material, evil, imperfect. The more we keep before us the fact that man is spiritual and perfect, and that this is the true selfhood of all, the easier it is for us to deny the material evidence which says that man is sick, sinning, or dying.

How grateful we should be to learn that the material man, so called, is not our true selfhood, but that in the reality of our being we are, always have been, and always shall be the radiant reflection of Life, Truth, and Love!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Az Igazi Ember

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

NEM pillantottuk meg már mindannyian, ha váltakozó méretben is, az ember valódi mivoltát? Egy önzetlen cselekedet véghez vivésével, az akaratosság feladásával, a harag kiengesztelésével, megbocsátás vagy türelem kifejezésével, és mennyivel aspirációk útján fejeztünk ki mi már egy annál fennköltebb és nemesebb dolgot, mint amit rendesen az emberi és a saját magunk jellemének tekintünk. Ki nem szeretne azon hamis fogalmon és az avval járó félelmeken és csalódásokon túlemelkedni, mely az embert halandónak tartja? A halandóságból kivezető út az ember valódi természetének megtanulásából és kifejezéséből áll.

Egyik tanulója mondta Jézus Krisztusnak, „Mutasd meg nekünk az Atyát;" és a Mester azt felelte, hogy „A ki engem látott, látta az Atyát." Abban a tisztaságban, szellemi értelmességben, bölcseségben, szellemi hatalomban, egészségben és szentségben melyet ő fejezett ki, látták az embernek, mint Isten képmásának és hasonlatosságának igazi természetét. És mikor megértették a szellemi embernek,—Isten eszméjének—természetét, akkor meg tudták érteni Isten természetét is.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapitója ezt irja (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával, 213-ik oldal): „A jóság felé vezető minden egyes lépés az anyagiságtól való eltávolodást jelent és az Isten, a Szellem felé irányuló hajlandóságot;" és a 294-ik oldalon ezt irja: „Az ember igazi egyénisége csakis abban ismerhető fel, ami jó és igaz." Valahányszor erőt tudunk venni az ingerlékenység tendenciáján annak a tudatával, hogy az ember az Istennek, az isteni Szeretetnek képmása és hasonlatossága, annyiszor távolodunk el egy lépéssel az anyagi egyéniség fogalmától, annak félelmeitől és discordáns tapasztalataitól, és annyiszor jövünk közelebb a valódi egyéniség, az igazi ember megvalósításához, kinek minden felett kiterjedő uralma van. Mikor értjük hogy az ember nem tud rossz tulajdonságokat kifejezni, mert olyanokról Isten, az isteni Alapelv nem tud, akkor le tudjuk győzni az irigységet, önzést, boszuállást, türelmetlenséget, és az egyéb általajdonságokat, melyek különben minket az ember igazi természetének kifejezésében megakadályoznának. Hasonlóképen, mikor a betegség igényeit győzzük le annak tudatával, hogy az anyag nem értelmes dolog, s hogy az ember szellemi és tökéletes lény, avval letesszük az „ó embert" és felvesszük „amaz új embert, mely Isten szerint teremtetett igazságban és valóságos szentségben."

A Krisztusi Tudomány megmutatja nekünk, hogy az Isten Elme, Lélek, Szellem, Élet, Igazság, Szeretet, Alapelv. Az igazi ember tehát a mindentudó Elme tökéletes kifejezése; ezért tehát visszatükröződés útján tökéletes tehetséggel, tökéletes észlelő erővel, tökéletes felfogással van felruházva. Folytonosan tökéletes értelmességet, tökéletes képességet fejez ki. Mint a Léleknek, Szellemnek, Igazságnak, Életnek, a végtelen szent Egynek visszatükröződése, az ember bilincsek nélküli, büntelen, szabad, elpusztíthatatlan, halhatatlan. Egészsége folytonos, megmásíthatatlan, tökéletes. Mert az Igazságot tükrözi vissza, a gonosz,—az a hiedelem, hogy élet, lényeg, és értelem az anyagban van,—nem kormányozhatja. Mint az isteni Szeretet képmása, az ember szerető, szeretetre méltó és szeretett lény. Mint az isteni Alapelv, a végtelen jó tökéletes kifejezése, az ember jó, igazságos, becsületes, félelem nélküli. Mrs. Eddy, az igazi emberről beszélve ezt irja (Science and Health, 76-ik oldal): „A büntől mentes öröm,—az Élet tökéletes harmóniája és halhatatlansága, mely határtalan isteni szépséggel és jósággal bir egyetlen testi gyönyör vagy fájdalom nélkül,—képezi az egyetlen valódi, elpusztíthatatlan embert, kinek lénye szellemi lény."

Fogadjuk el azt a dicső tényt, hogy az igazi ember a mi valódi egyéniségünk. Ragaszkodjunk, amennyire csak tudunk, ehhez a tényhez, dacára az anyag ellentmondó tanuskodásának. Ha betegség vagy bün jelenik meg látszólag életünkben, az igazi eszmének, az embernek, öntudatunkban való létesítése el fogja oszlatni ezen hamis igényeket. Az ember igazi eszméjéhez való állhatatos ragaszkodással ki tudjuk zárni a betegséget vagy a bünt az életünkből. Betegség és bün csak mint szuggesztió jelennek meg: és aki éber, az a tökéletes Isten és a tökéletes ember tényéhez fog gyorsan fordúlni és igy a hamis igényt el fogja utasítani.

Csak egy válasz van arra a kérdésre, hogy kétszer kettő mennyi. Hasonlóképen csak egy helyes válasz van arra a kérdésre, hogy „Mi az ember?" Ezért kell ellent szegülnünk az anyagi szervek tanuskodásának, melyek látszólag azt mutatják, hogy az ember anyagi, gonosz, tökéletlen lény. Minél inkább tartjuk a tényt szemünk előtt, hogy az ember szellemi és tökéletes lény, s hogy mindenkinek ez a valódi egyénisége, annál könnyebb meghazudtolni az anyag tanuskodását, mely azt mondja hogy az ember beteg, bünös, vagy halandó.

Milyen hálásaknak kell lennünk mikor megtudjuk, hogy az úgynevezett halandó ember nem az igazi egyéniségünk, hanem hogy valódi létezésünkben mindég az Élet, Igazság, és Szeretet sugárzó visszatükröződései voltunk, vagyunk, és leszünk!

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilagositást.

A Comforting Circle

SO IT had not been true after all that the forest was an alien dwelling-place for him. At night it might well be so, when thunder-storms rose over the fen and the blue light fell without a sound into the depths. But now, in the reddish light of early morning, there was a lovely stillness for a man that would be alone. There were thrushes in the first rowans, but they paid no heed to the man who was looking for mushrooms. There was a black wood-pecker in its dark coat, its red cap on its head, but it hammered away at its oak branch, and if it stopped, it did so only to listen to the movement of the worms it had disturbed in their dark dwelling. Everything had its daily task in the great forest, from the ant at the keeper's feet to the early buzzard that circled above the clearing. And even for the keeper there was place in the great forest, if he carried no gun in his hand, but a plaited basket, which he would fill with mushrooms and carry home to his house.

To talk of carrying them "home" was, perhaps, going rather far, and the keeper let the hand that held the knife sink into the moss in the oak-thicket in which he was kneeling. For a while he stared before him at the blades of grass, on which the dew still hung, but then he shook his head, and once more the knife went through the low brown stems, on which the mushrooms stood like little trees. Lovely they were to look at, these dwarfs of the wood, with their firm little hats over their little hidden feet, whole families of them in a little circle. Grass towered as yet above the youngest, a brown, moist network, which they must lift and tear before they could grow up into the light, and now and then a snail would be nibbling at their rims, and when the keeper's hand pulled it away, there would be a white wound in the brownish rim. But lovely was the simplicity of their form that could be traced with a single stroke, and lovely their bitter and pungent smell, which rose above the knife and clung to the hands.

A different smell from that of the horse by the fence, cooler and more akin to roots that reach into the earth. Yet belonging within the great circle that ringed a man round when he lived alone. A circle in which there was a smell of trees and moss, of fields and horses, of mushrooms and grass. A comforting circle, because it did not vanish like a man who knocked on one's door only to be gone again in his own good time, but stayed, and was there when one needed it.—ERNST WIECHERT, in "The Baroness." Translated from the German by PHYLLIS and TREVOR BLEWITT. (New York: Norton.)

Early Hour

OCCASION did I have to see the Dawn,
That strange and gentle slipping into light—
When morning like a softly-stepping fawn
Emerges from the forest of the Night.

A bird-note sent a question through the air;
An answer came with bright responsive trill;
I rubbed my eyes, for clear before me there
Appeared the waking river and the hill!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

While One Bird Sings

ONE bird singing,
And the sky
Deep with thunder yet to come.
One bird singing clear and high
When all the waiting earth is dumb.

One bird singing—
Courage, heart,
Grieve no more that storm must break,
Nor tremble when the lightnings start
While one bird sings for singing's sake!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

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Listed Stock Quotations

Many Stocks Forge Ahead, But Profit Taking Also Takes Toll

Commodity and Money Markets

Gains and Losses Are Interspersed In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Industrial specialties moved forward on brisk buying in the stock market today as strength of copper shares helped put traders in a bullish mood.

Among heavily traded issues gaining fractions to a point or so were Warner Brothers, Pittsburgh Screw, Allis-Chalmers and Gabriel.

The late tone was steady. Transactions approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Metal Shares Higher

Demand for the metal issues was said in Wall Street to have been whipped up by rising copper prices abroad as the result of feverish buying, much of it for armaments purposes.

Anaconda and Kennecott, both thrusting up to new highs, were among the leaders of the copper group which netted gains of fractions to around a point. Others moving higher were Andes and Phelps Dodge.

The market got away to a steady start, slipped and then recovered to show upturns of fractions to a point or so. Risers included Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, International Harvester, American Can, Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, General Electric, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific.

Pullman, Case and Westinghouse jumped more than 2 points on moderate turnover.

Allied Chemical, a fast-stepping issue last week, bumped into profit-taking and gave up 2 points or so.

Alcohols scoring gains of fractions to a point or so included Distillers, Corp.-Seagrams, Schenley, National Distillers and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Bond Market Steady

Although some irregularity appeared in the bond market after a firm opening today, the majority of active issues held steady or pointed higher.

All sections were moderately active, save the United States Government quarter where prices tended to ease, Treasury 2¾s, of 1955-190, and 2¾s, 1945-1947, however, hardened.

Aside from a few soft spots, rail obligations formed the backbone of the domestic corporate list. Alleghany 5s advanced a point or so and gains of minor fractions were hung up by Chicago & North Western 4¼s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Great Northern loans, after a firm opening, eased for small setbacks. Southern Railway 4s, Atchison 4s and Chesapeake Corp. 5s also fell off slightly.

Penn Dixie Cement 6s dropped a major fraction and Allis Chalmers 4s declined about 1. Minor losses fell to Walworth 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and North American 5s.

Studebaker 6s, American Rolling Mill 4½s and Detroit Edison 4½s lifted a trifle.

Loans firmed in the foreign sector as Italian bonds showed mild recovery. Italian 7s came back more than a point while Milan and Rome 6½s rallied major fractions to a point. Poland 7s, of 1947, climbed fractionally. Other foreigns were unchanged or slightly softer.

Cotton Selling on Crop Report Sends Prices Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Heavy liquidation of cotton, dislodged by the government crop estimate Saturday, was absorbed today on an early decline of 30 to 33 points in the futures market. Partial rallies followed on trade buying and covering.

After selling off to 11.69 cents, the December month advanced to 11.80, or within 20 points of Saturday's closing quotation. But the rally was not maintained and the mid-afternoon market showed net losses of about 23 to 30 points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—A cheerful tone prevailed in today's stock market. The motor group was firm and speculative issues were in demand. Communication and transatlantic stocks moved to higher ground while oils, mining and giltedged securities remained quiet. Home rails continued to be accumulated and foreign bonds held steady.

Paris—The Bourse was firm throughout the session, especially in the late dealings. Rentes were in good demand and international shares moved irregularly.

Liverpool—After an early advance wheat futures closed about one penny lower on small millers' demand and an over-bought market. Cotton futures closed lower.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
September	1.11⅞	1.12¼	1.10½	1.10½	—.01⅜
December	1.11½	1.11¾	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	—.01⅜
May	1.11¼	1.11⅜	1.10	1.10⅜	—.01¼
Corn					
September	1.04½	1.04¾	1.03	1.03¼	—.01⅜
December	.93	.93⅜	.92⅛	.92⅜	— .½
May	.90	.90¼	.89	.89⅛	— .⅞
Oats					
September	.42¾	.42¾	.41¾	.42	— .¼
December	.42⅝	.43⅛	.42⅝	.42⅞	— ..
May	.44⅛	.44⅜	.43⅞	.43⅝	— .⅛
Rye					
December	.79	.79	.77¾	.77¾	—.01

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Winnipeg Wheat				
October	1.04	1.01¾	1.01¾	—.03¼
December	1.02	.99¼	.99⅞	—.02⅞
May	1.04	1.02	1.02⅜	—.02¾

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Prev. Last
September	95.0b	95.5b	95.5b
October	95.0b	96.0b	95.5s
December	95.0b	96.5a	95.5a
January	95.0b	95.0b	95.0b
March	95.0b	96.0b	96.1s
May	95.0b	96.5a	96.0b
July	95.0b	96.0b	96.0b

Spots, f02, off 1½. b—Bid. s—Sale. a—Asked.

Transcontinental-Western Air

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased outlays for expansion accounted for a net loss of $48.12 for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., in the six months ended June 30, Jack Frye, president, reported in the company's statement for that period. Operating revenues of $2,853,799 were the largest in the company's and predecessor companies' existence. For the first half of last year, the company had operating revenues of $2,555,940 and a net profit of $103,242.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Aug. 10	Last Aug. 8
56½	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	54	54	54	..
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3½)	65½	65½	65½	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅜	13¼	13½	13½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (2)	20½	20½	20½	20¼
81¾	58	Air Reduction (3½)	80	78½	78½	79
6⅞	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17⅞	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14¼	13⅞	14	13⅞
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	3⅜	4¼	4⅜
40	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	39⅝	39¼	39¼	39¾
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43¾	43	43	43¾
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1f)	34½	34	34	34¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	243¼	239	239	245
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24	24	24	..
13¾	6¾	Allied tores	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	13⅛
58⅛	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	58⅝	56¼	57⅛	57⅜
28⅛	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25½	25½	25½	26¼
5¾	2⅞	Amal Leather	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
54¾	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	53	53	53	..
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	39¾	39½	39½	40½
54	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	55¾	54	54	54
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	124	123	123¼	122½
166½	167¼	Am Can pf (7)	165⅞	165⅞	165⅞	..
42¼	30	Am Car & Fdy	43⅜	41⅞	42⅜	42⅛
86⅜	57&	Am Car & F pf	86	85¼	85½	..
58¾	31	Am Chain	58⅞	54	54	55½
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	27	25¼	26⅛	25¾
30½	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	30¼	29	30¼	29
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅜	9¾	Am European	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
42¼	29⅜	Am & For Pw 7 pf	36⅜	36	36	36¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7½
37⅞	25	Am ¾ For Pow 6	31½	31	31	31½
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2 pf	16	16	16	15¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20	20	20	20⅜
8⅞	5⅛	Am Hide & L	6¼	6	6	6
46	32⅜	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37½	37½	37½	37½
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	3	3	3	3
13⅞	9⅝	Am International	12	11⅜	11¾	12
36¼	33⅛	Am Locomotive	30⅜	29¾	30¼	30
95½	66	Am Loco pf	89¾	89	89¾	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fry (.80)	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
35⅞	27	Am Metal	33½	33	33	33
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
69¾	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (2½)	67⅞	67	67	67¼
78⅛	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	77⅞	72	77½	77
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	24⅜	23¼	23½	23¼
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28⅜	28	28	..
27⅞	18	Am Seating vtc	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	27¼
91½	69¼	Am Smelt & Ref (.2)	89⅝	88¾	89	88⅝
108⅛	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
39¼	20⅛	Am Steel Fdries	39¾	38½	39¾	38½
36	26	Am Stores (2)	28	28	28	28
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	25⅝	25½	25½	25½
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	176½	175	175½	175
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	101	101	101	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102½	102¼	102½	102¼
13	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜
27	19¼	Am Wat W & E	26¾	26	26¼	26¾
107½	93	Am Wat 1pf (6)	107¾	107	107¾	..
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	64⅛	63½	63½	64
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
10	4¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
40⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	40⅝	39¾	40¼	40
60⅛	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	59½	58	59½	58
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	100½	99½	99½	99½
11	9	Andes Copper	13	13	13	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1*)	43	43	43	43½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108½	108	108½	..
7⅞	4⅜	Armour Ill	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	77	77	77	76
52⅞	47	Armstrong Cork (1.80)	50½	49	49¼	49¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
19¼	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
51⅜	36	Asso Oil (1e)	40½	39½	40½	..
87	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	88½	87	87	88
106¾	96	Atchison pf (5)	105	105	105	..
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	33⅝	32	32	33⅜
25	11	Atl Gulf & W I	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	23
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	29¾	28¼	28⅝	28¼
115	111⅞	Atl ref pr	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..
58	47¾	Atlas Powder (2*)	68¼	68¼	68¼	68
126½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	121	121	121	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack	16	16	16	16¼
54¼	26⅞	Auburn Auto	33	32½	32½	33½
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
7⅞	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞

6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	43⅜	42	42½	42
24½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	22¾	23	23¼
35⅝	21	Balt & Ohio stl	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	35½
3¾	2⅜	Bald Loco Asd (6)	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
49½	49⅛	Bangor Aroos (2½)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	114
47¾	32¾	Barber Asd (6)	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16⅛	16¼	16¼	..
102	82	Barker Bros pf	94½	94½	94½	..
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17¾	17	17	17
19⅝	16¾	Basuk Cigar (¾)	18⅛	18¼	18½	18¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
105	103	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	102½	102½	102½	103
96	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	93½	93½	93½	..
16¾	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13¾	14	13⅞
31¾	23⅞	Bendix Aviation (1½e)	30	29	29	29½
24⅜	20	Beneficial I Ln (1½e)	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
57⅛	48	Best & Co (2*)	56	56	56	56¼
63¾	45¼	Beth Steel	60⅜	59	59⅞	59⅛
19	17½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18½
120¼	101½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	121	121	121	120
20⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛
24½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	23½	23½	23½	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	30⅝	29½	29½	30¼
6⅜	4¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44½	44	44	44⅛
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41	40	41	41
32⅜	25⅞	Borden (1.60)	32⅝	31¾	31¾	32⅛
82½	64	Borg Warner (3)	78	77	77	77½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8	8	8	..
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15¾	15	15⅜	15
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	52½	51⅞	51⅞	52⅜
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	50	50	50	50½
53¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	52¼	52	52	52¼
12¼	6	Brooklyn Queens	8	8	8	8
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49¾	49¼	49½	49½
65⅜	50	Brown Shoe (3)	50½	50	50	50⅞
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	18¾
15⅛	9⅜	Budd Mfg	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅜
1⅜	1	Budd rts 2d	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (.40b)	28⅜	27½	27½	28¼
34⅞	11½	Bulova Watch	35⅛	34	34	34¾
31¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	28⅛	27½	27½	28¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	13	13	13	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17¼	16½	16½	17⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¼	4¾	4⅞	4¾
35¼	16½	Byers	22¾	21¾	21¾	22⅜
74	54⅛	Byers pf	69¼	64⅞	65¼	69¼
30⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	29⅛	29	29	28⅞

42⅛	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	43¾	42⅛	42⅛	43½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	12¼	12	12⅛	12
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	33	32¾	32¾	33
16⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	16½	15½	15⅞	16
17⅜	10⅜	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅜
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17	17	17	16⅝
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
186	92½	Case Thresh	174½	168	172	168¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77½	76¾	77½	76¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅛	26	26	26¼
31½	22	Celotex Corp	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29
76½	54	Celotex Co pf	76	76	76	44
35¼	25⅜	Cent Aguirre (11½f)	30½	30½	30½	30¼
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54	53⅜	53⅝	53
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¾
85¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	82⅞	82¼	82¾	83¼
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	..
63⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	69⅛	68¼	68¼	68⅞
31⅜	25⅞	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	29	29	29	29
2⅝	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3⅝	2⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
4⅜	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18¾	18½	18½	18⅜
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
213¼	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	26½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝
124⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	120¾	119¼	119⅞	120⅝
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼
81⅝	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	84	83¾	83⅝	83½
7⅝	4¾	City Stores	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	32⅛	32	32	..
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	36½	36½	36½	36½
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	60	59¼	59¼	60
122¼	66	Coca Cola (2)	118	116½	116½	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1*)	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14½
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103	102½	103	103
55½	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	53½	52½	52½	53
28¼	8¼	Colonial Bee Oil	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
9⅝	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
49	24	Colo F&L pf (h)	30½	29	29¼	29½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	30	30	30	30
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	29½	29½	29½	30⅛
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	23⅛	22¾	23	23
107¼	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	107	107	107	107
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	38¼	37¾	37⅞	37¾
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	45	45	45	45
134	94	Columbia C vtc (4*)	134	130½	133	130
73⅜	44	Comm Credit (3)	74	72⅜	73⅜	73⅜
108	100½	Comm Invest Tr (4½)	108	107⅞	107⅞	108
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	79	78¼	78¼	78⅞
123	110¾	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	117½	117⅜	117⅜	117⅞
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17¼	16⅜	16½	16⅞
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	76	75½	76	75½
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	18	18	18	..
33½	16	Conn Ry & Lt pf	17½	17¼	17½	17
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	10⅜	9⅝	10	9⅞
85	72½	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	78¼	78	78¼	..
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc pf	14¼	14	14	..
7⅞	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
43¾	27½	Consol Ed N Y (2)	44⅜	43¾	44¼	43⅝
6¼	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5¼	4¾	4¾	..
15½	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
11⅞	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7	7	7	..
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	½	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	21¾	21	21	21⅞
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16
2&	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2	2	2	2
88	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	88½	88	88	88
87½	67½	Cont Can (3)	72¼	70	71	70½
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅞
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39¼
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3⅛	3	3	3
58½	28⅞	Cont Oil (1)	32⅝	31½	31¾	31⅞
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	34	33¼	33¼	34
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66	66	66	..
82½	66⅜	Corn Products (3)	67½	66¾	67	67
7⅜	4	Coty	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	60	58½	58½	60¼
31½	15⅝	Crosley Rad (1g)	29¾	29½	29¾	30
48	46¼	Crwn Crk & PrNww (2¼)	48	48	48	47¾
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	9¼	9	9	9⅜
41	28	Crucible Steel	41⅝	40¼	41⅜	40
115	95½	Crucible Stl pf (2g)	109	108¾	108¾	..
2⅞	1⅜	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
13⅜	10⅛	Cuba Rr pf	11½	11½	11½	..
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10	9¾	9⅞	10
109	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95	95	95	..
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
105⅞	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	105¼	105	105¼	105¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅝	7	7	7
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19¾
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	64⅝	64	64	64

15	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	15	15	15	..
89¼	61½	Deere & Co	78⅞	77	77⅞	77
30	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29	29	..
26	15½	Deisel W G (½g)	24	23⅜	23½	23½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	47½	46	46½	47
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20⅝
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
53	128	Detroit Edison (4*)	151	151	151	..
40¾	40¾	Dixie Vortex A (2½)	40	40	40	..
40½	33	Diamond Match (1½*)	34	33	34	33
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½*)	42½	42	42	..
21	19½	Dixie Vortex (1½)	20	20	20	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23⅛	22⅛	22½	22
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	56¼	56	56	56
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	9⅞
79⅛	50⅜	Douglas A	75¾	73⅝	73⅞	75½
40	29	Dresser A (1½e)	40½	40	40⅜	..
25¼	13	Dresser B	25¼	24½	25¼	..
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
167¼	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	166	164⅝	164½	165½
133⅛	129	du Pont leb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	..

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	9⅛	9	9	9
188	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	184½	184	184	185
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34⅞	34¼	34⅛	34½
10¼	5⅝	Eitington Schild	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20f)	39	38⅞	38⅝	38¾
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	113¼
11⅞	10	Elec Boat	14¼	14	14	14¼
7⅜	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
17⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅞	16¼	16¼	17
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
85	32¼	Elec Pow & L pf	75½	78¼	79½	79
3⅝	1½	Elk Horn Cooalo pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	0 1⅝
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	58	58	58	..
116	111⅜	Endicott John pf (5)	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝
119¾	104¾	Engineers pf (6)	120	119¾	119¾	119¾
15⅛	7½	Engineers Pub S (4g)	13¾	13½	13½	..
89½	48	Engineers PS ww (4.80g)	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
17⅞	11	Erie RR	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
27¼	16	Erie RR 1pf	27¼	26	26½	26¾
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
15⅜	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	27	26¼	26¼	26½

5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	3¼	2⅞	3	2⅞
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	14⅜	13	13½	..
53⅜	34⅜	Fairbanks Morse	53½	53¼

Business and Industry

Bureau Estimates Cotton Crop 1,842,000 Bales Above 1935

Commerce and Finance

Sloan Sees Basis For Good Business But Urges Caution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Huge federal expenditures, designed to stimulate business, are artificial and undesirable and should be terminated as soon as possible, declared Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation in a report to stockholders covering operations for the first six months of this year.

Mr. Sloan outlines five reasons for the current advance in business, including drop in unused mileage for cars now in use; increased service to the community of the automobile, both social and economic; better merchandise at a lower price; progress of world recovery; and stimulation of purchasing power through government expenditures.

He continued by saying that although the first four are sound and constructive influences which continue to bring improvement in the automobile business, as for the fifth, it is self-evident that the Government cannot continue to spend more than it collects.

Must Cease Boondoggling

"Constructive enterprise sponsored by private initiative," he declares, "must be substituted for boondoggling, actuated by political consideration, and paid for not only by the taxpayer but by every individual consuming goods and using services. And that is entirely possible whenever it is desired to make it possible.

"While, therefore," he says, "the immediate future of industry seems to be assured along the current trend, with the forces of recovery continuing in the ascendency, it still remains true that the time is rapidly approaching when the facts must be recognized and faced courageously. And until then, notwithstanding the widespread optimism of the moment, the broader economic outlook, from a fundamental standpoint, is distinctly cloudy, and caution would appear to be desirable in dealing with forward plans involving important commitments—at least that is the feeling of the General Motors Corporation."

Net Shows Increase

As shown in the preliminary statement issued recently, the pamphlet report listed a net profit of $88,108,372, for the quarter ended on June 30, equal to $2 a share for the common stock. This compares with $52,219,467, or $1.17 a share in the corresponding quarter of last year.

For the six months ended on June 30, the net profit was $146,572,546, or $3.17 a share, against $83,729,838, or $1.85 a share for the corresponding period of last year. For the twelve months ended June 30, the net profit was $224,069,218, or $5.01 a share.

Mr. Sloan states that each of the four constructive influences considered by itself might be expected to continue to maintain and "perhaps somewhat improve the current trend until well into the year 1937."

Roosevelt Appointee

harris & Ewing

Ronald Ranson

Atlanta Banker, Who Has Just Been Appointed Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at the Executive Order of President Roosevelt. Mr. Ranson Was Already a Member of the Board of Governors. His New Office Was Created Under the Provisions of the 1935 Banking Act, Which Did Not Become Effective Until Feb. 1. No One Has Previously Held the Position

Chicago Business For Week Highest Since 1929 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Purchases of fall and winter wares in the Chicago area during the last week were the heaviest recorded since 1929, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

With attendance at the semi-annual meeting and trade shows of the Interstate Merchants Council exceeding expectations, and most of the out of town buyers in good mood for sizeable commitments, wholesalers and distributors were well satisfied. It is estimated that by the time the last trade event of the semiannual fall opening period has ended next week, more than 28,000 merchants will have visited the Chicago Market.

In volume, orders exceeded predictions. Many individual houses in the local market reported the best week in their respective histories. This was particularly true among gift ware concerns where many concerns in the first three days of the week announced more orders received than during the entire two week duration of the fall opening show a year ago.

Individual orders in all lines were generally larger than those of recent years. There was also a more noticeable tendency to stock up on higher priced merchandise.

Dry goods and women's apparel were heavily bought. Other well patronized lines included toys and holiday goods, cold weather commodities, house furnishings, variety goods and specialties.

In the retail market, sales were slightly ahead of the previous week. Steel, building operations, public utilities and all lines of travel and transportation also had a good week.

Employment, as a whole in Chicago continues well ahead of a year ago, despite reports of a sharp layoff in one major industry.

Foreign Trade Group Sales Are Compared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Complete data for United States' foreign trade in June and the first six months of 1936, classified in groups, compare (000 omitted):

June:

Exports	1936	1935
Raw materials	$39,310	$40,754
Raw foodstuffs	4,402	4,014
Manufactured foodstuffs	10,107	11,453
Semimanufactures	34,107	28,819
Finished manufactures	92,674	82,239
Total	$180,601	$167,278
Imports		
Raw materials	$54,612	$43,750
Raw foodstuffs	22,893	23,080
Manufactured foodstuffs	36,065	26,339
Semimanufactures	43,056	31,693
Finished manufactures	36,996	30,449
Total	$193,621	$155,313

Six months:

Exports	1936	1935
Raw materials	$276,751	$257,062
Raw foodstuffs	27,448	22,59
Manufactured foodstuffs	64,668	69,8
Semimanufactures	192,551	164,81
Finished manufactures	573,217	488,786
Total	$1,134,636	$1,003,120
Imports		
Raw materials	$346,424	$272,324
Raw foodstuffs	149,870	168,163
Manufactured foodstuffs	199,621	169,137
Semimanufactures	235,421	190,031
Finished manufactures	210,681	184,696
Total	$1,152,017	$984,351

Steel Corporation's July Shipments Show Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by the United States Steel Corporation in July were 950,851 tons, an increase of 64,786 tons from the June total of 886,065 tons, the corporation announces.

In July, 1935, shipments were 547,794 tons.

12,481,000-Bale U. S. Cotton Crop Federal Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A cotton crop 1,842,609 bales greater than was grown in the United States last year was forecast by the Department of Agriculture.

In its first production report of the season, it estimated the amount to be grown this year at 12,481,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight each, compared with 10,638,391 last year and 9,636,000 in 1934. Earlier private forecasts of the crop had ranged from 11,500,000 bales to 12,700,000 bales.

A larger yield per acre and crop conditions generally better than average were reported.

The department said the indicated yield per acre was 199.7 pounds, 13.4 pounds more than for 1935, 28.1 higher than 1934 and 29.8 higher than the 10-year average of 1923-32.

The condition this year at 72.3 per cent of normal was slightly under the 73.6 percentage for last year but well above the 1934 average of 60.4 and the 10-year average of 67.7.

States adjoining the Mississippi River were said to "have especially favorable prospects." Record yields were forecast for Missouri and Mississippi.

Yields Above Average

Better than average yields per acre were listed for all states except Virginia, the Carolinas and Oklahoma, the latter being hard hit by the drought.

The department said dry weather also affected cotton in Virginia and the Carolinas and part of the crop in north Georgia.

The crop in Texas, largest producing State, was estimated at 3,858,000 bales, well above the 1935 crop of 2,956,000.

Loss caused by boll weevil this season was indicated at less than average.

The record production in 1926-27 was 17,978,000 bales. The five-year average, 1928-32, was 14,667,000 bales.

The yield forecast for California has been exceeded only once, while that for Arkansas has been topped only once in 30 years.

Big Gain in Farm Income

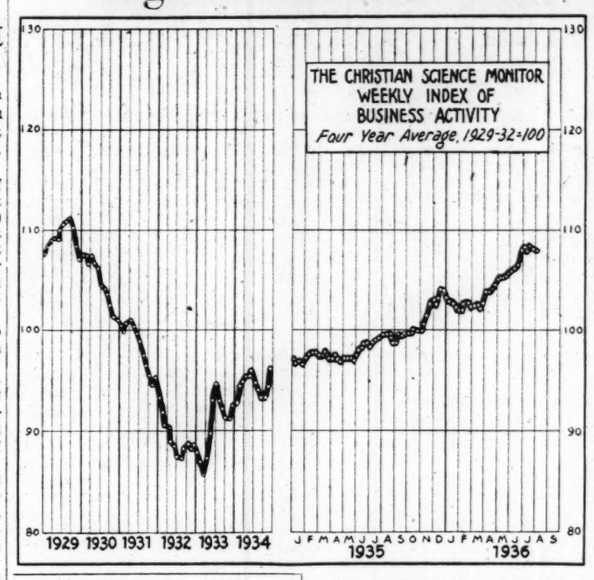
Commenting on the cotton outlook, an AAA spokesman said:

"Considering the cost of production, farm income from the 1936 cotton crop, except in the southeast drought area, should be one of the best since 1930 if prospects prove out and prices do not decline materially."

The world carryover of United States cotton on Aug. 1 was placed at 7,100,000 bales, compared with 9,040,000 on the corresponding date last year. The domestic carryover was estimated at 5,450,000 bales, against 7,200,000 in 1935.

In addition to the prospective farm income from cotton this year, officials said cotton producers could receive between $100,000,000 and $110,000,000 in federal payments by full compliance with the soil conservation program.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Slight Decline in Business



Evidences of a moderate slowing down in some lines of business are appearing, but activity in general continues at a high level. The Christian Science Monitor weekly index registers a slight decline in the latest week's figures and is 107.9 (prel.) on Aug. 1, compared with 108.0 on July 25 and 99.4 on Aug. 3, 1935. Of the three components of the index bank debits outside New York City and electric power production declined; miscellaneous freight-car loadings remained unchanged from the preceding week.

At the peak of the year, steel output is running 72 per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age estimates. "Despite a moderate decline in new buying," says that publication, "a continuation of approximately the present rate through August is assured by the heavy backlog of orders on mill books.

Eight automobile plants have discontinued the manufacture of 1936 models and two more are scheduled to shut down this week. Weekly output is, however, still holding up with last week's total 81,804 units.

Retail trade slackened somewhat during the past week though still showing excellent increases over a year ago. Wholesale trade is brisk and especially promising for the fall.

July statistics, in numerous instances, point to that month as one of the best Julys on record. Automobile sales, telephone installations, trade, shipping on the Great Lakes, earnings reports all show high July totals.

As an offsetting factor to such encouraging improvement is the heavy loss of crops in the drought regions. Some relief was afforded last week by scattered showers, but they were for the most part insufficient to salvage crops. Observations of government economists and others indicate that higher prices and government relief will tend to offset the farmers' losses from smaller crops.

Last week officials of the Department of Commerce published data on unemployment which they have been collecting on their own—not official records—and they have estimated that unemployment has dropped from 15,000,000 in March, 1933, the peak, to a current figure of 9,550,000. These estimates indicate a greater decrease in unemployment than either the National Industrial Conference Board or the American Federation of Labor estimates.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Aug. 1, 1936	July 25, 1936	Aug. 3, 1935
Combined index	107.8	107.9	99.4
Bk debits outside NYC	97.9	97.9	91.4
Elec power prod	127.4	127.9	111.6
Car loadings, misc	98.0	98.0	95.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market apparently concluded its "consolidation" at the end of last week, when prices again resumed the upward march of the past seventeen months. The movement was enthusiastically "confirmed" by the rails. It was also paralleled in the medium-grade bond market, and in bank stocks, which have been strong for some weeks on an apparent interpretation of the ruling on reserve requirements that it would tighten money rates and so bring the banks a larger gross. On the other hand the government bond market was also strong enough to make up all the loss suffered a few weeks ago on the reserve increase announcement, and a substantial number of government bonds made new highs. This market was also helped by the evidence that the Treasury may not need to do any financing on September 15, i. e. until December. Bonus cash requirements are slower than expected; the Treasury working balance has been helped by the RFC and CCC repayments, and it looks as though the September 15 maturity could be met out of the cash drawer without borrowing.

Despite the strong market, new offerings continued their shrunken volume. Last week's offerings were only about $35,000,000, and estimates are that August may show a total of perhaps only $225,000,000, of which the General Motors Acceptance $100,000,000 will be the largest single offering. August is traditionally dull. The above volume would be about that of May, when the capital market was absorbing the heavy March and April offerings. Most of the current offerings are rail refundings. This week may not reach $30,000,000 of new issues.

Hurts U. S.-German Trade

An uncomfortable to-do has been set up in New York over German-American trade relations through recent actions of the United States Treasury and the German Reichsbank. Last June the Treasury prepared to impose countervailing duties, under the Hawley-Smoot Act, on German goods coming here on export subsidy. This also involved the use of the depreciated mark called the aski, which is really only a roundabout barter mark, received by American exporters to Germany and sold to American importers from there. The Germans, after unavailing efforts to get the United States Treasury to hold up its ruling, particularly on the ground that selling here for the depreciated aski marks is not dumping, prohibited the use of the aski mark in American trade. It then went further and prohibited the use of registered marks. These marks, which sell at around 23 cents, are the remains of the standstill balances held by New York in Germany, and the New York banks are perturbed because one of the chief outlets for the final liquidation of these slow assets has been stopped. On a broader scale, the actions of Washington and Berlin have at least temporarily disturbed German-American trade very seriously, and if the matter is not straightened we may lose more of our foreign market for cotton to Brazil.

The troubles of the Securities and Exchange Commission in trying to fit Wall Street into the procrustean bed of federal law continue. For several months now the commission's New York office has been investigating some 50 or 60 investment banking houses for evidence of "beating the gun" on new issues. Now that the commission has evidence that practically every house has broken the law, it appears at a loss to know what to do about it.

"Beating the Gun"

"Beating the gun" is a trade term for selling new security offerings before the legally stipulated 20-day waiting period expires from the date of registration. Since information on such offerings is available, and good offerings generally go to an immediate premium, and personal contacts are the basis of most investment business, the prohibition is about as effective as a law against kissing one's wife on Sunday. The good houses try to obey the law, thus running the risk of losing customers to their more affable competitors; the big and wealthy houses have high-priced lawyers who help them keep within the law, and most of the infractions which can actually be demonstrated are committed by small, neighborly uninformed out-of-town offices. It is hard to define "sale." The infraction generally goes by the "rod-and-wink" method and can be proved only by dictaphone and keyhole.

If the commission prosecutes all the cases it has found, it can throw nearly everybody out of business. Naturally it doesn't want to do that. Many infractions are unintentional. But if it singles out a few, that is unfair.

In the matter of broker-dealer segregation, the stock exchange has taken an unprecedented step. Its special segregation committee has announced it will invite expressions of opinion from representatives of the investing public on whether they want such segregation. The feeling presumably is that investors, for whom the law was written, will throw their weight against legal separation for the two functions. It is something now for the exchange to go to its clientele for opinions on how they wish to be served.

Delisting Is Asked

The current philosophy of protecting the investor against himself is drawing the stock exchange into the same problems as those over which the SEC is set up to worry. Last week a curious incident showed how the delisting of bankrupt companies may eventually become set about with complicated rules. The Connecticut Light & Railway Company, which the bankrupt New Haven recently cast adrift, wrote the exchange that its own stock was worthless. This news dropped the stock from $12 to $1 bid, $2 asked, and the exchange suspended trading. There have been a number of instances in recent months where worthless stocks were traded at prices which indicated that hope springs eternal in the heart of the buyer of long-shot penny issues. In some cases they sold at prices which on the basis of conversion offers were obviously too high. When should the exchange delist these blasted hopes? Does it merely provide a trading place, or should it look into whether prices are fair? These questions are before the Committee on Stock List. Delisting can protect unwary speculators. If premature, however, it can draw lawsuits from last-minute holders.

While the SEC investment inquiry waits court decision on whether an investigation can be defined as part of a "study," the Street is interested in the details brought to light of how investment trust operations look in hindsight. Expectation is that the commission will eventually propose a law, but these organizations are already subject to the Securities Exchange Act and, in case of new offerings, to the Securities Act. The segregation principle might be applied to split such trusts from investment banking houses, but some of the most successful are still allied to such houses.

Food Chains' Profits 0.6 P. C. of Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The average food chain in 1934 paid out 76 per cent of sales for the net cost of goods sold, incurred total operating expenses amounting to 23.4 per cent of sales, and earned a net profit from merchandising operations of 0.6 per cent of sales, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Business School.

These figures summarize the combined experiences of 66 chains operating more than 21,000 stores and doing a total business in 1934 of more than $960,000,000. After considering all income, and without any charge for interest on owned capital, the chains showed a net business profit amounting to 2.2 per cent of sales and 9.6 per cent of net worth. Of the 23.4 per cent of sales which went for operating expense, more than half (12.6) per cent was absorbed by salaries and wages, 5.0 per cent went for occupancy and related expenses, while other items absorbed 5.8 per cent.

The study includes data on the relative margins and expenses for handling both groceries and meats.

The net store profit on grocery operations was almost twice as large in percentage of sales as the profit on meat operations.

Wholesale Hardware Sales Gain 15 P. C.

NEW YORK—Wholesale hardware sales, during the first half of 1936, have made cumulative gains for the nation as a whole of 15.8 per cent, says Hardware Age.

The sales increase, by Federal Reserve Districts, in the respective order of the improvement shown, are Dallas, 25.5; Chicago, 22.8; San Francisco, 21.5; Cleveland, 21.0; Atlanta, 18.7; Kansas City, 18.6; Philadelphia, 12.0; New York, 9.9; Minneapolis, 9.0; St. Louis, 8.2, and Richmond, 6.9.

Employment Seen Up More in South Than in the North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Employment in the manufacturing industries in the South has increased more during the past year than in the North, according to the Southern States Industrial Council.

The council's survey on wages and employment just tabulated shows that southern employment in February, 1936, when the NRA was in effect was 5.2 per cent higher than in the like month of 1935 and compares with a gain for the country as a whole in that period of only 2.2 per cent.

More Hours Worked

The council also noted in the survey that the average number of hours worked per week in the South's manufacturing industries in February had increased but 5.9 per cent over the number worked in February, 1935.

"It is interesting to note," says the council, that the increase has occurred over a wide range of industries.

"The number of man hours for the manufacturers reporting increased 11.4 per cent this February over a year ago, but the average hours per week were only increased by 5.9 per cent, indicating that the increase in hours worked was not due solely to a lengthening of the average work week but was rather a reflection of greater activity in the manufacturing industries.

"The average hours per week in February of this year were 38.3, as compared with 36.2 for the same month of the previous year," the council stated.

Brick and Tile Gain Leads

Percentage increases in employment in industries showing greatest gains in the South during the year, as shown by the council survey, are as follows:

Brick and tile, 39.6 per cent; general contractors, 30 per cent; cotton seed oil, 28.8 per cent; chemicals, 18.2 per cent; machinery and equipment, 15.9 per cent; building material, 15 per cent; boots and shoes, 14.4 per cent; food products, 12.4 per cent; printing and graphic arts, 12.3 per cent; power companies, 9.3 per cent; hosiery, 8 per cent; paper and pulp, 7.3 per cent; tobacco, 7.3 per cent; lumber, 7 per cent; foundry and machine, 6.6 per cent; wool textile, 6.4 per cent; coal mining, 6.1 per cent; structural steel, 6.1 per cent; fabricated metal, 4.9 per cent; cotton textile, 3.5 per cent.

All other industries reported slight increases, except the following, which showed the following employment percentage decreases:

Auto body 45.5 per cent; fertilizer, 15 per cent; petroleum, 10.9 per cent; heavy construction materials, 7.6 per cent; flour milling, 5.6 per cent; clay products, 3.8 per cent; cosmetic manufacturing, 2.7 per cent; mattress and bedding, 1.3 per cent.

U. S. Importations Of Canadian Cattle Under Quota 185,496

WASHINGTON (AP)—The customs bureau has announced 185,496 cattle were imported into the United States under quota provisions of the Canadian trade agreement during the period from January 1 to July 25, 1936.

The report said the number of cattle under 175 pounds was 48,333 or 93 per cent of the quota. The number of cattle 700 pounds or more was 137,163 or 88 per cent of the quota.

Importations of dairy cows amounted to 3146 or 15 per cent of the quota.

The report said total imports of cream were 6569 gallons, practically all of which was imported from Canada through Vermont.

Importations of Irish seed potatoes were 20,668,906 tons, or 45 per cent of the quota.

Importations by this country of Canadian cattle were 164,297 head; Mexican, 21,199 head.

The principal point of entry from Canada for cattle was Buffalo. Large importations also were noted through Minnesota.

Over 15,000,000 pounds of the potatoes imported entered through the Port of New York.

Prices in Britain Highest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Economist's index of British commodity prices is the highest for the past five years.

Based on the average of 1927 as 100, the index stood at 72.4 on Aug. 5, compared with 71.7 a fortnight before, 70.6 a month before and 60.4 on Sept. 18, 1931, just before the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain.

The previous highest this year was 71.7 a week ago; lowest 69.8, May 27.

The highest and lowest fortnightly averages in previous years follow:

	Highest	Lowest
1935	71.5 Oct. 23	65.7 Mar. 13
1934	67.1 Aug. 15	63.9 Jan. 3
1933	65.9 July 12	59.3 Apr. 5
1932	67.0 Feb. 24	58.8 June 29
1931	66.6 Nov. 11	60.4 Sept. 18

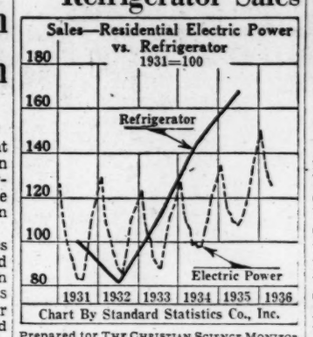
Egyptian Cotton Acreage Greater Than Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The cotton acreage of Egypt this year is nearly 50,000 acres greater than last year, a Department of Agriculture report from the Egyptian Agricultural Ministry indicates. This year's acreage is reported at 1,781,000 acres, compared with 1,733,000 for 1935-36.

Approximately 66 per cent of the 1936-37 plantings, or 1,170,000 acres, are in the delta region of the Nile, known as Lower Egypt. About 20 per cent, or 354,000 acres, are in Middle Egypt and the remaining 14 per cent, or 257,000 acres, in Upper Egypt.

Sharp Increase In Refrigerator Sales



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE steady increase in sales of electric refrigerators over recent years has done much to stabilize domestic electric power use at the low points of the depression and aid in its subsequent recovery in December, 1935, to a point 43 per cent higher than the previous peak in 1929.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In August 1 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent in the week ended Aug. 1, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The all-commodity index now stands at 80.3 per cent in terms of the 1926 average and is on a par with the July 11 level, which was the highest point reached since late in February. The current index is 1 per cent above the corresponding week of a month ago and 0.9 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

Five of the 10 major commodity groups—farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and metals and metal products—increased slightly during the week. Chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities declined. Foods, building materials, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

Prices of raw materials advanced 0.3 per cent, and finished products rose 0.1 per cent. Semimanufactured articles remained steady. Each of these groups shows a substantial increase over a month ago. Raw materials are 1.3 pe rcent higher, finished products are up 1 per cent, and semimanufactured articles have risen 1.5 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Aug. 1 1936	July 25 1936	Aug. 3 1935	Aug. 4 1934
All commodities	80.3	80.2	79.6	75.1
Farm products	81.5	81.4	78.4	66.6
Foods	81.5	81.0	83.4	71.8
Hides & leather prods	94.1	94.0	90.0	85.1
Textile products	70.3	70.2	70.0	71.1
Fuel & Light. matrls.	77.0	76.8	75.0	74.7
Metals & metal prods.	86.3	86.2	85.8	86.2
Building materials	86.8	86.8	85.3	87.1
Chemicals and drugs	78.9	79.1	78.5	75.5
House furng. goods	82.6	82.6	81.9	83.0
Miscellaneous	70.5	71.3	67.5	69.9
Raw materials	79.7	79.5	*	*
Semimfd. articles	75.5	75.5	*	*
Finished products	81.7	81.6	*	*
All commodities other than farm prods	80.1	80.0	79.8	76.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.4	79.5	77.9	78.4

*Not computed.

Stocks of Surplus Rayon Yarn Touch Six-Year Low Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following new high record shipments of nonacetate rayon yarn during July, surplus stocks in the hands of producers have been reduced to the lowest level in six years, according to Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

The daily rate of nonacetate rayon yarn deliveries to domestic mills in July was at record-breaking proportions as measured by the index of 614. This figure compares with an index of 498 in June and a 1935 monthly average index of 446, and the previous record index of 583 in September, 1935. The July adjusted index also rose to a new high level, not only because of the actual poundage involved, but also because the normal seasonal movement from June to July is downward.

Stocks in the hands of producers on July 31 were equal to only 0.7 month's supply. This total, it is said, represents actual stocks on hand, and does not represent unsold stocks only. Consequently, the available supply of unsold popular yarns is uncomfortably close to zero at the present time and many producers find themselves oversold.

This situation exists, it is pointed out, despite the fact that production for the first six months of 1936 was at a record, totaling 105,200,000 pounds or 6 per cent greater than the total production of 99,100,000 pounds in the first half of 1935.

Monsanto Chemical Co. Earns $1.85 Per Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reporting earnings for the six months of 1936, ended June 30, the Monsanto Chemical Company and subsidiaries showed a net profit of $2,068,583, after deducting federal income taxes and charges and after providing for subsidiary preferred dividends. This is equal to $1.85 each on 1,114,410 shares of capital stock, including those just issued for additional capital. In the first half of last year, net profit was $1,848,449 after the above charges, equivalent to $1.90 each on 974,133 capital shares outstanding for the computation. No allowance has been made in this year's earnings for possible tax liability on undistributed profits. However, $482,875 was provided for normal income and capital stock taxes alone.

Edgar M. Queeny, president of the company, made known that sales for the first six months of this year were approximately 14 per cent greater than those of a year ago.

Crop Data Bullish But Profit Taking Holds Back Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The general tenor of news affecting wheat prices was bullish the past week, but the action of the markets indicated an overbought situation in the pits. At all events the bullish features appeared to have been discounted for the time being, and the fresh buying was not of sufficient volume to counteract the profit taking sales. As a result the general price trend was irregularly downward.

Weakness which developed at Winnipeg, Liverpool and Buenos Aires late in the week accentuated the easier tone here, and while the reactions in those markets were not specially significant in view of recent rapid advances, they nevertheless restricted buying to a considerable extent.

Canadian Crops Deteriorate

The Canadian crop situation has become more bullish than ever, but it also had less effect. Leading authorities in Canada agree that the crop has gone back rapidly during the week, and that estimates, already low, will have to be revised downward. The Saskatchewan pool now estimates the crop of that province at only 114,000,000 bushels, a drop in condition of 4 points the past week. It now appears that Canada will be fortunate if it has more than 200,000,000 bushels spring wheat.

The carry-over in Canada is estimated at about 120,000,000 bushels. This will make a total crop and carry-over of only about 320,000,000 bushels.

Late European reports indicate at least a hope of fairly generous Danubian shipments, and these are being stressed, although at present there are no offers from Russia, and the crop of that country apparently has been badly damaged. The extremely light southern hemisphere shipments — respectively, 584,000 bushels and 955,000 bushels for Argentina and Australia—were given little prominence. In the shipments from the southern growers only 585,000 bushels were shipped to Europe.

Total world's supplies for the coming year—crop and carry-over, exclusive of Russia and China—total 3,795,000,000 bushels, or about 400,000,000 bushels less than last year, and are the smallest since the 1926-27 season. This suggests a close adjustment between supply and demand for the coming season.

Receipts Heaviest in Years

Primary receipts since the middle of June have been the heaviest in many years, but the movement is now decreasing and the removal of hedges against flour sales, which have been large, are now about balancing the new hedging sales.

In corn there was a setback in prices from the recent tops also. Private crop estimates for August averaged 1,572,000,000 bushels against the Government official July estimate of 2,245,000,000 bushels and the 1935 crop of 2,292,000,000 bushels. This forecast was conceded to be bullish, but had been discounted to some extent by the advance in prices. Since August 1 there has been rain relief only in a few comparatively small areas, and the general impression is that the crop has gone back steadily as a whole.

Old crop corn continues in demand for commercial purposes, and as a result the September has increased its premium over the deferred months.

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Atlas Corporation

Semi-Annual Dividend on Common Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a semi-annual dividend of 40¢ per share has been declared on the Common Stock of Atlas Corporation payable September 5, 1936 to holders of such stock of record at the close of business August 15, 1936.

Dividend No. 28 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending August 31, 1936, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable September 1, 1936 to holders of such stock of record at the close of business August 15, 1936.

WALTER A. PETERSON, Treasurer
August 7, 1936.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

They Disappeared Under His Coat

The Golden Basket

By Ludwig Bemelmens

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

THE hoofs of the tired carriage horse drummed slowly on the cobblestones. Two streets and a square of silent, unlit houses wandered by, and then, under a street lamp the driver pointed his whip at a house—the one that had a golden basket standing on its roof—and stopped his horse in front of it.

He rang a bell over which was written "Night" and in a little while a porter with a green apron came out of the house. He took the two bags and the trunk from the driver's box and carried them inside.

A tall man stepped to the street. He wore a heavy long coat and tweed hat. He reached back into the dark carriage. Out of it he lifted a hatbox, an umbrella, and his two little girls. He stood them up on the street. It was cold and they disappeared under his coat, where they leaned on him while he paid the driver.

The porter took two keys from a blackboard and walked ahead up the stairs with the trunk on his shoulders and the two bags under his arm. The little girls followed him and climbed the stairs—one more and then one more. Behind them came their father. He carried the rest of the things.

A Surprising Room

The porter unlocked two doors and carefully put down the heavy trunk. The little girls sat on it with their eyes closed.

They were put to bed. Their father covered them up carefully and said good night. He opened the window and looked once more at the little girls; then he wound his golden watch, turned out the light and walked into the next room to sleep.

But he couldn't. He turned in his bed and mumbled, one second to the ceiling, the next to the wall, and then into his pillow. He never could sleep the first night in a strange bed. The hours passed slowly in the dark room. Every 15 minutes the clock bonged. He counted up to a quarter to three and then closed his eyes.

Big bells struck five and cold air came into the room where the little girls slept. The wind crept along the wall and played with a cord that hung on the side of the bed.

The smaller of the two woke up and followed the swinging cord with her eyes. She caught it and pulled. It turned on the light and awakened her sister.

They both sat up in the big bed and looked around.

This surprising room and its furniture had been made for somebody who was too big and who loved red. The wall paper was of that color with redder roses printed all over it. These roses had red stems, red leaves and red thorns.

Light came from two pink glass lilies that grew out of the wall over the bed, from the place where the cord hung.

Across the room stood a washstand with three drawers, each one large enough to hide in. It had a red marble top and on this stood two wide porcelain basins with water jugs in them. They were yellow. Painted on them were red pictures showing a gentleman in knee-breeches pushing a lovely lady who sat on a swing under a large tree. In the background stood a lamb with downcast eyes and a bow tied around its neck.

Back of the wash basins was a mirror, so big that a whole family could see itself at the same time.

Through the Window

The window was framed by a dark red plush curtain. A string of pompons ran down its edges. Faded and worn but red was the clean carpet and in its center, hiding a patch, stood a massive chair. It was upholstered with tufted satin and tassels hung all around it. It was the color of a very ripe tomato.

All this took place in two rooms on the top floor of the Hotel du Panier d'Or—which means Hotel of the Golden Basket—in the city of Bruges, Belgium. The gentleman was Mr. Coggeshall and the little girls were Melisande and Celeste Coggeshall.

"I like it. It's very lovely," whispered one of the little girls in the big bed. "But we need a ladder to get out of here."

The other lifted a finger to her lips. "Sh! Hear how beautiful!" The clock had struck only once—a quarter past five—but a second afterward many bells played a lovely song, outside the window and high up.

The little girls stood up in bed and walked around the way acrobats do in a net. They put the heavy pillows down on the floor, jumped on them and hopped over to the window to open it wide.

In front of them and as high up as they were stood a statue with its back turned—two men, with four tall lamp-posts around them. The taller of the two wore a cloak and held a banner. Under the cloak sat sleeping pigeons. Buildings stood around the statue in a wide square. They seemed painted on the sky. One had a square base and the highest tower. The largest building was a serious house with a forest of gables on its roof, arched windows and wide stairs, heavy doors and stone lions on both sides of its entrance.

It was still night and all the towers, gables, roofs and streets were dark blue. Yellow light was in the street lamps and filled a narrow window high up in the tower from which the music of the bells came.

Watching a City Wake

On the roof of each house was a staff. Atop the staffs sat stars, ships, roosters and flags made of metal; and on one was a golden girl. Some of them turned silently in the wind.

The bells played again and, when they had finished, churches from all over the city rang their bells, and two little old ladies in black dresses hurried across the square.

On the top of one of the high towers was a gilded knob. It began to glow and then it shone brightly like a round star in the first rays of the sun. The blue faded from the tower, one side of it changed to the warm red of the faded carpet. As the sun rose, a wide shaft of light came through one of the streets and colored all the houses green, purple, brown and orange—whatever their owners had painted them. The blue light had gone away, the beautiful golden girl stood on her house and showered dusty gold all around her into the young day.

The city was awake. The pigeons shook themselves and fluttered in small circles to the head and arm of the statue. A man opened the shutters of his shop and a wagon came along the street. A dog in harness pulled it. He stopped and lay down when the woman who helped him pull took a large milk can and carried it into a house. The street lamps were still lit. A bent man with a long pole started to put them out. Along the pole ran a wire; the man held the pole up to the lamp, pulled the wire, and the light went out. First he walked around the statue and then to the nearest street corner.

A New World

A large horse appeared and far behind it the wagon it pulled. Two soldiers started to unload boards from the wagon. Then came more soldiers with tools. They put the boards together and a roof on them—it was a bandstand and there were chairs, music stands, and a little box for the leader to stand on.

A mailman sailed by on a bicycle. He had a heavy pouch full of letters. The soldiers waved at him and called him by name. He waved back. The man who put out the lights came back over the square, for his work was done. The soldiers greeted him, too. Everybody seemed to know everybody else. And now a streetcar came along. It was short and its bell said "dong-dong," unlike the "clank" of the streetcars at home.

Through this window the little girls were looking for the first time in their lives into an altogether new world, with a new language, new policemen, pastry shops and lamp-posts. Even the horses and dogs and clouds seemed different. Only the sparrows and pigeons looked the same as they did anywhere else.

The children were cold. They closed the window. The carpet looked warm, but it was icy and they walked on their heels to the door and opened it.

Warm air came up the stairs. It brought pleasure for the nose—somebody was cooking breakfast and warming rolls down below; and from somewhere came the sound of scrubbing.

The little girls left the door open. With the help of the tomato chair they climbed back into the big bed and disappeared, warm and happy under the red down cover.

[To Be Continued Next Monday]

This Surprising Room and Its Furnishings Had Been Made for Somebody Who Was Too Big

Daraza Lived in Lebanon

DARAZA was a dark olive-skinned little girl with great brown eyes who lived in Great Lebanon, one of the most interesting small countries in the world. Just north of Palestine, stretching along 120 miles on the east shore of the Mediterranean Sea, this little country lies between two ranges of mountains which run parallel to the coast. Between the mountains, flows a rapid river which waters a green fertile valley.

Daraza lived with her parents and her brother, Haran, near the pretty town of Sarba, with its beautiful, old fountain where Daraza came with her mother to water the long-haired, fat-tailed sheep and fill the water jars for the household needs.

Mulberry and Olive Trees

Daraza lived in a simple house built of crude stones, with but one room, where in the winter the whole family gathered with their animals. There was no window in the house, but outside, steps of stone led up to a flat roof of straw where the family slept in the summer or met with their friends to sing and talk happily.

Daraza's father planted mulberry trees to feed the silkworms, for much of the fine silks made in French factories comes from Great Lebanon where hundreds and hundreds of caterpillars spin the thread.

Daraza and her brother fed the silkworms the leaves from the mulberry trees. They fed the leaves to the fat-tailed sheep, too, in order to provide food and clothing for the family during the cold winter months. Daraza's father also raised olive trees and vines. He and her brother, Haran, carried the fertile earth from the valley up to the mountain slopes, where they built terraces for their crops on the mountain slopes.

When the olives were ready to harvest, all the family went out to gather the crop of fruit from which the olive oil was extracted and then sold. Daraza's mother made soap from the oil which she sold in the market. Often the family ate the olives on bread.

Daraza's mother kept open house and any visitor was always welcome to share a meal with the family. Often there would be several travelers passing by at dinner time. Then Daraza's mother would bring out a great pot filled with meat and rice and vegetables, all steaming hot. Everyone would gather about the great pot and feed themselves with the finger tips of their right hand.

Each would have a turn at the pot before anyone else had second helpings, although there was usually plenty for everyone, especially when the fruit crops had just come into harvest.

The Glory of Lebanon

In March, Daraza worked hard gathering in the mulberry leaves, but she did not mind when the schools were closed and all the people went out into the fields to strip the leaves from the trees.

Later, when the little donkeys, laden with sacks of precious cocoons, went down the mountains into the valley where the silk would be reeled onto the bobbins, Daraza was happy that she lived in Lebanon, among the famous cedars, and had a small part to play in furnishing the world with beautiful, luxurious silk.

When the Wind Came

By Laura Benét

Part Two

Hester Miller, running over to the mill one Saturday morning to tell her father that Ezra Strong was on his way to see him about a day's fishing, got permission to climb into the hopper room to play. Hestef's father was the miller of the town of Eastmampton, Long Island; but for many, many days now, in this summer of 1787, no wind had come to turn the mill's sails; the last of the meal had been used and the townspeople faced a dearth of bread. If even wind should come on the morrow, it would do no good, for that would be the Sabbath, when mills must stand idle. Perplexed over all these difficulties as she sat in the hopper room, Hester's head drooped on her shoulder and she slept.

IN HER dream, Hester saw a magnificent bird, white and proud, alight upon the mill's tower and begin to flap its outspread wings regularly as if in time to music. Flap-flap, out and in, back and forth.

The mill's sails revolved in perfect time with the live wings. But when she put out her hand to catch it and make friends with it, feathers came away in her fingers, hosts of white feathers like a cloud.

Then she heard her mother calling. The hot afternoon, the cobwebbed quiet mill room had made her nap overly long. There were Saturday tasks in the house waiting for her. So she ventured cautiously down the steps again, and took a hop-skip and a jump across the mound. Her mother was beckoning from the doorway. Once in the house she set Hester to polishing pewter spoons. "Where have you been, child? Losing battles gathering straws! There is a rent in your Sabbath frock, and who tears, mends."

The fishing trip was a success. Henry Miller brought home fresh fish to be fried for supper with new potatoes from the garden. But there was no meal for the children's porridge, no buttermilk biscuits or sugared doughnuts.

He glanced at the expectant faces of his wife and children, then said: "I would one might whistle in good sooth for this needed wind. Dost mind, Deborah, that years ago when I was courting, I slept the night at Montauk during just such a calm?

"At midnight there came a great blow but no rain. I jumped up, dressed, quitted Neighbor Sampson's, went out to the stable and, saddling Star, rode like fire home. Once near this mill, I tied her to the fence with a piece of rope, went into the mill and ground until the sun rose. There was not a bit of bread in town."

His wife nodded wisely: "All in good time, Henry," she answered. "Somewhere the Almighty is storing up wind for us as we store up our bags of grain."

"Then the storehouse must be running over," cried Hester, causing hearty titters on the part of elder brother Lawrence and big sister Ann, and a chiding look from mother for being so pert. She relapsed into fixing a boiled potato with butter.

Sunday morning found all the good people of Easthampton on their way to church, the farmers in their best coats and knee breeches, their buckled shoes and three-cornered hats, their wives demure in stiff prints and stately shawls.

The Sabbath Wind

In a pew six seats from the front and facing the pulpit sat the entire family of Millers. The length of the pew was not enough of a stretch for the children. At the end of it on a small, hard, wooden footstool sat Hester, almost hidden from sight in the corner. She nodded and drowsed, listening between whiles to the words the minister was reading. As good Parson Rutledge in his white wig and bands shuffled the leaves of the musty Bible, the words that came from his lips were: "He maketh the clouds His chariot and walketh upon the wings of the wind."

Oh, the wind, she thought, and prayed hard for it, leaning her head against the hard wooden pew. When looking up, she stole a glance out of the long, glass window at the right of them. She was transfixed. Clouds were beginning, yes actually beginning to scurry over the hot, beamy, summer sky. The steamy, sultry air was moving, the trees were swaying and beckoning. Still Parson Rutledge, all unaware, shed words upon his expectant people like dew upon a still field.

Then Hester saw him look at the bands of his black gown. They were rustling in the strong current of the breeze that swept through the church, cooling every man, woman and child. It stirred the pulpit curtains, it rattled the leaves of psalter and hymn books; as the parson, closing the Good Book, announced quietly, glancing down at the strong, ruddy face of the miller—and to the congregation's great surprise:

"The Almighty has sent the wind we need—from whence we know not. Let us be dismissed at His will. Henry Miller, go into your mill!"

Then the Mill Turned

Hester's father got up and treading briskly, started for the door, his family following more slowly. As Hester, holding her mother's arm reached the house fifteen minutes later, they heard the creak, creak of the faithful arms and the flap of the mill's sails which were at their work as though they had never ceased it, grinding away for dear life. To the children that noise meant samp porridge and doughnuts, mush and blueberry cakes, for the miller received a tithe (or tenth) of the meal and flour he ground.

Hester squeezed her mother's hand and danced about the kitchen floor delightedly until Joel stealing up behind her, pulled her plaits! Mother smiled at both of them. But Hester reflected that there was one drawback to the wind's visit. The mill hopper would be too busy now for a sleepy little girl to sit in on hot summer afternoons. She would have to find some other place to play "Bounce Around, My Sugar Lump."

[The End]

A Visit to the Land of Currants

THE twins gazed in dismay when Uncle Ben gently told them that his visit had come to an end and he was going home. But dismay soon changed to joy when he added that a certain little boy and girl were to go back with him for a nice long holiday.

"Hooray!" shouted Tom, while May added, "Can we pretend to be sailors in your house, and eat plum duff? You said that all sailors eat plum duff."

"Of course," laughed the big, bronzed sea captain. "And, speaking of plum duff, how would you like to visit a neighbor right away who lives in the land where the currants that make it so tasty grow?"

"Oh, that would be fine!" cried the twins, settling on the grass.

"Then all aboard the good ship Make Believe! Today we set sail for what was once the most beautiful city in the world—Athens, the capital of Greece. Piraeus is our port of call, and, four and a half miles beyond, surrounded by mountains wrapped in purple mist, is the ancient city.

"A short train journey takes us there, and waiting to meet you, May, is my little friend, Helen, all dressed up in her national costume.

A Little Girl From the Land of Greece, Wearing Her National Costume, Waits to Be Added to Your Collection of Foreign Cutouts

"She wears a long robe edged with embroidery and drawn loosely in at the waist with a metal girdle, over which is a three-quarter-length coat with a black embroidered border. On her feet are soft leather sandals, and a string of coins hangs round her neck and ornaments her hair.

"Helen is overjoyed to act as hostess to a little English girl, and, while courteously leading you through the wide, bright streets of modern Athens, she presses you to share her loukoumi, or, as we should call it, Turkish delight.

"And now you are mounting the zigzag path toward that world-famous Athenian citadel—the Acropolis. Phew! Bit of a climb on a warm day, isn't it! But here at last is the entrance, and now you may gaze at the magnificent ruins which have inspired sculptors and artists of all nations.

"This wonderful pile of columns was the famous Greek Parthenon, and though shattered, defaced, robbed of its statues and almost roofless, it still stands as a worthy tribute to the skill and patience of those ancient craftsmen.

"Over there lies the Areopagus, or Hill of Mars, where the Apostle Paul addressed his well-known speech to the men of Athens.

"On your way down the hill again you see many relics of other days—temples, theaters and towers—and then pass through the narrow bazaars of the Oriental quarters until you eventually reach the familiar modern streets with their graceful pepper trees and fragrant garden squares.

"But Helen wishes you to sample Grecian fare, and leads the way to a quiet café, where, beneath rough wooden awnings covered with leafy twigs, you try soup in which is egg and lemon, pilafin, a rich, savory rice pudding containing small pieces of meat, and, most welcome of all, ice cream and fruit.

"Meanwhile, Helen chats to you about her own activities. How, each August, she boards a southbound train which carries her to a small town on the outskirts of Corinth, where grow the currants in her grandfather's vineyard. Here she joins a band of peasants already at work, and, following their example, carefully pulls the small ripe grapes from the thick bushes. These she places in a basket, which is carried to the drying green, the grapes being spread out on wooden trays in the warm sunshine to dry.

For the dried currants which are used in cakes and puddings, as you may recall, are a variety of seedless grape.

"For eight days they remain there until all the juice has disappeared. Then begins a great bustle, for the currants have to be packed into panniers and sacks for the market. When all is ready, away goes grandfather at the head of his train of mules to sell his stock in Corinth. Here the currants are quickly cleaned, graded and packed again for their voyage across the seas to England, America, Holland, Germany, Australia and other parts."

"And so to our plum duff!" said May, thoughtfully.

(This is the last of 12 stories of children in foreign lands, which have included tales of girls and boys in Japan, Holland, Spain, Norway, India, China, Shetland Isles, Palestine, Russia, Brittany and the Arctic.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

K for King Arthur

When famed King Arthur ruled England,
He was a goodly king;
He took three pecks of barley meal
To make a bag pudding.

A rare pudding the king did make
And stuffed it well with plums;
And in it put such lumps of fat,
As big as my two thumbs. (An Old English Rhyme)

You cannot give too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl.

Advertisements of selected schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday on the Education Page. For further information write to the School and Camp Section of our Advertising Department.

Roosevelt Says New 'Reform' Acts Are on the Way

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation certain of the evils in our economic system. We have sought to put a stop to certain economic practices which did not promote the general welfare.

"Some of the laws which were enacted were declared invalid by the Supreme Court. It is a notable fact that it was not the wage earners who cheered when those laws were declared invalid.

"I greet you in the faith that future history will show, as past history has so repeatedly and so effectively shown, that a return to reactionary practices is ever short lived.

"Having tasted the benefits of liberation, men and women do not for long forgo those benefits.

"I have implicit faith that we shall find our way to progress through law. Your support is a priceless contribution toward continued faith in that outcome."

Creates Stir in Capital

Publication of the President's letter created an immediate stir in the capital, where it was taken for granted that it would play a prominent part in the campaign. The same letter attacked "that despotism which comes from unlicensed power to control and manipulate the resources of the nation, and the destiny of human lives."

Prior to the reading of the Roosevelt letter, Major Berry had revealed what has long been supposed in the capital, that the newly created league has political objectives in 1940. The league is largely the handiwork of Mr. Lewis. Major Berry declared:

"It is an accepted fact that there will be a political realignment in 1940. There will be permanent establishment of a Liberal Party, if necessary, and we are entering into this adventure without fear or trembling."

The league could not be associated with the conflict over industrial unionism, he added, since it represents 85 per cent of all national and international unions.

Hillman Endorses President

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, also connected with the Lewis industrial union movement, strongly endorsed the President.

In characteristic style Mr. Lewis denounced Gov. Alfred M. Landon as "a pitiful puppet responsible to the Standard Oil Company, the steel industry, the Hearst newspapers, and the bankers of Wall Street."

He characterized the Landon nomination as "the most brazen piece of political effrontery I have ever witnessed."

Since 1929, he said, labor has been experiencing "seven years of agony, impoverishment and uncertainty."

Speaks Right Out

"The only formula the opponents of the present Administration are putting forth," he continued, "is to return to power the same bankers and predatory interests which successfully wrecked the nation in 1929.

"Why, the nerve of these Republican leaders to ask nonchalantly that we elect a puppet President—a puppet from whom you and I may expect no more consideration than his masters will permit him to give us.

"God help the American people if they must depend upon this little man out in Topeka, Kan., who has no more conception of what ails America or what to do about it than a goat herder in the hills of Bulgaria."

The Letter to Labor

The text of the President's letter follows:

My dear Major Berry:

It gives me real pleasure to extend a word of greeting through you to Labor Nonpartisan League upon the occasion of the meeting of its state chairmen in Washington.

I am certain that you and your associates are coming to Washington to join in a thorough consideration of the vital issues of the time and to consider how best to cooperate in the great task of promoting national progress and of enlarging the sphere of human rights through democracy of opportunity.

It is fully realized by all of us that you are gathering to support a political cause, but that merely makes it the more certain that you are determined to enlarge the scope of human welfare in our nation.

Proud of Support

I should like to have you know that I am sincerely proud that you are gathering in support of my candidacy. This could not be the case if you did not know, out of the experience of the past three years, that the present Administration has endeavored to promote the ideal of justice for the great masses of America's wage earners and to make that ideal a reality.

We all know that our country has been going through profound change and that these changes have necessitated special reconsideration of the problems of the wage earners and the farmers. Automatic machinery, the device of corporate ownership and management, the monumental accumulations of capital—these are some of the factors that have made it necessary for our country and its Government to look at men and measures from a new point of view, seeking new means for the restoration of equality of opportunity.

During the past three years we have endeavored to correct through legislation certain evils in our economic system. We have sought to put a stop to certain economic practices which did not promote the general welfare.

Some of the laws which were enacted were declared invalid by the Supreme Court. It is a notable fact that it was not the wage earners who cheered when those laws were declared invalid. I greet you in the faith that future history will show, as past history has so repeatedly and so effectively shown, that a return to reactionary practices is ever short-lived. Having tasted the benefits of liberation, men and women do not for long forgo those benefits.

Progress Through Law

I have implicit faith that we shall find our way to progress through law. Your support is a priceless contribution toward continued faith in that outcome.

What is of vast importance at this critical time is the fact that we have a common heritage of principle and that we are bound, with millions of our fellow Americans, in a common determination to preserve human freedom and enlarge its sphere and to prevent for ever a return to that despotism which comes from unlicensed power to control and manipulate the resources of our nation and the destiny of human lives.

In extending to all who attend your meeting my hearty felicitations, I am heartened by the conviction that we are all working for the same ideal—the restoration and preservation of human liberty and human rights.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of records that enables it to claim all marks in foot races from the 100-meter dash to the two-mile run.

Final unofficial team point standings, men's track and field (On 10-5-4-3-2-1-basis):

United States 203, Finland 80¼, Germany 69¾, Japan 51 13-22, Great Britain 43 1-11, Canada 22 1-11, Italy 20 13-22, Sweden 18 1-11, Holland 12, New Zealand 10, Switzerland 9, Poland 5 1-11, Norway 5, Philippines 4, Argentina 4, Australia 4, Latvia 4, Czechoslovakia 3 1-11, Brazil 2, Greece 2, Hungary 1 2-11, South Africa 1, Austria 2-11.

Women: Germany 51½, United States 22⅓, Italy 16, Poland 14, Great Britain 10, Hungary 10, Canada 8, Japan 7, Holland 4⅓, Austria 3, France 2½, Sweden 1, Australia ⅓.

Swimming, men: Japan 12, Hungary 10, Germany 2, United States 1.

Contrasts—Crops Thrive in Canadian Province

Black, moist soil pushes up bumper crops on Prince Edward Island, while drought and heat turn large areas of American soil into peripatetic dust. The rains came, the sun "pulled its punches" commendably as potato acreage rises 15 per cent. The Prince Edward Islanders expect to prosper from nature's compensatory laws.

Earning—Balance With Production Questioned

A caution sign is raised in the path of business which is seen hitting a lively clip on the road to recovery. The depression of 1929 is depicted by the Council for Industrial Progress as largely due to increased efficiency of production achieved with fewer men. In the iron and steel plants production increased three and one-half times faster than consuming power.

The individual worker between 1919 and 1929 added nearly $1000 to the yearly value of what he produced; yet only about $118 was added to his pay envelope. Plainly the worker did not get enough to buy back what he produced. The council, a government body, asks the nation if it is really certain that this fatal unbalance is being corrected.

Politics—Hoover-Roosevelt Controversy Restirred

Politics drones on like the midsummer cicadas. President Roosevelt, commutes to Washington, immerses himself in conferences on flood control, casting not even an oblique glance at the ballot box. His aides rush to defend him from charges of John D. M. Hamilton that President Roosevelt refused to confer with former President Hoover. No such thing, they say. After becoming President, he conferred once in November, another time in January, with Mr. Hoover, his defenders insist. The much mooted failure of the President to confer with Mr. Hoover in March is attributed to a mislaid letter. All this, to spike Mr. Hamilton's rhetoric, which depicts Governor Landon's willingness to confer with the present incumbent in contrast to the President's alleged non-co-operativeness with the previous incumbent.

News Awaited—Flier Leaves for Parts Unknown

Mystery veils a substantial portion of the world's news.

Howard Hughes, wealthy sportsman-flier, always inclined to cloak his going and comings in secrecy, takes off from the Los Angeles Union Terminal—destination secret. Loaded into his "Flying Laboratory" are 1250 gallons of gasoline, enough to take him across the continent or to Alaska or to—?

Sigismund Levaneffsky and Victor Levchenko, Russian fliers, interrupt 10,000-mile California-to-Moscow hop with a forced landing in the bleak coastal areas of British Columbia. N. A. Sokoloff, the fliers' representative in California, puzzles because only silence comes from the grounded aviators. Continuous efforts are being made by wireless to reach the fliers.

The French newspaper, L'Intransigeant reports that Miguel Gamazo Maura, one-time Spanish Minister of Interior, has disappeared. Ignorance as to Maura's whereabouts lends wings to suspicions that he may be held prisoner by the Leftist Government.

Spanish Rebels Lose Towns to Loyalists

(Continued from Page 1)

prevailed in that resolution-troubled city.

Admiral Standley, who has been acting as Navy Secretary during the recent extended illness of Mr. Swanson, told newsmen as he left the White House that re-creation of a European squadron was discussed. He did not say, however, whether the present troubled situation in Spain or conditions in Europe generally prompted the conversations.

President Roosevelt said at a conference at Hyde Park, N. Y., last week that re-establishment of a European squadron was not contemplated in connection with the civil war in Spain, since there are ample vessels of other nations standing by to evacuate foreigners from the battle zones.

Several weeks ago, Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed that the possibility was being studied to insure the safety of Americans aboard during the present disturbed European situation.

In addition to the battleship Oklahoma and the heavy cruiser Quincy, this Government is keeping the coast guard cutter Cayuga, which is serving as the "Floating Embassy" of Ambassador Claude Bowers, in Spanish waters to aid this country's nationals if necessary.

British Protest to Rebels On Slaying of National

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The British Government today forwarded a protest to Spanish belligerents in connection with the death of a British subject, Capt. Rupert Savile, reported slain by insurgent gunfire on a yacht in Gijon Harbor.

The British Foreign Office said it was advised the shell was fired by the Almirante Cervera, rebel cruiser.

The protest was wirelessed by Ambassador Henry G. Chilton to a British destroyer for relay to the Spanish vessel.

Pending instructions from London, said the message, the British Government reserved the right "to obtain compensation."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 6, 13, Oct. 4, 11; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 16, 23, 30; **New York City**—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 16, Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Aug. 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Aug. 23, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Aug. 16, Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 6, Oct, 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Aug. 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Soviet Fliers Reported Still Fogbound in Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—Officials of the Namu cannery, about 25 miles from the isolated coastal settlement of Bella Bella, B. C., reported today the Russian plane, piloted by Sigismund Levanevsky, was still held there by poor visibility.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Kogarah (Sixth Church, Sydney): Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Marrickville (Fifth Church, Sydney): Marrickville Town Hall, Petersham Street and Marrickville Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Wollongong: Town Hall Annex, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 Hayworth Avenue 8 p. m., Aug. 21.

San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 18.

Maine

Eastport: Central Congregational Church, 7:45 p. m., Aug. 17

Harrison (auspices First Church, Portland): Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 18.

New Hampshire

North Conway: North Conway Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 16.

Egypt to Abolish Special Privileges

(Continued from Page 1)

president. The Egyptian Government may increase the number of judges in any court, at the request of the Court of Appeals, provided that the proportion of foreign to native judges is not substantially modified; such increases have from time to time been made, and the original total of 32 judges has been gradually raised to 71.

Egypt Nominates Judges

By Article 5 of the charter, the nomination and choice of judges rests with the Egyptian Government. For this purpose the Egyptian Government addresses itself unofficially to ministers of justice abroad and engages only persons who have received the approval and authorization of their own Government.

In actual practice the Egyptian Government usually invites the foreign powers concerned to suggest names for its consideration, though it is not bound to do so. Judges are appointed for life, and their salaries and pensions are paid to them directly by the Egyptian Government. Vacancies in the Court of Appeals are generally filled by promotion from the district courts.

Special Agreements

The charter of the Mixed Courts makes no provision for the distribution of seats among the capitulatory powers. It had been the original intention when the Mixed Courts were inaugurated in 1875 to choose the judges of the District Courts from Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, and those of the Court of Appeals from the seven "great powers" (France, England, the United States, Russia, Italy, Austria and Germany).

Eventually, however, this very delicate question was settled by a series of special agreements and diplomatic understandings with the ultimate results that in practice each capitulatory power can claim a minimum of two seats in the district courts; in the event of a smaller power being represented in the Court of Appeals, it can only claim one seat in the lower courts. By an agreement of 1889 Greece obtained the right to a seat in the Court of Appeals.

The Egyptian Government can, at its discretion, appoint representatives of non-capitulatory states to seats not specially assigned to any capitulatory power. Thus a Swiss judge was appointed in 1929, and a German in 1926.

Equal Representation

The fundamental of equality of representation of all the great powers was recognized, on the whole and with a few exceptions, until 1921, when during the regime of martial law additional British judges were appointed as a preliminary measure to the projected (but unrealized), reorganization of the Mixed Courts under British trusteeship.

The president of the Court of Appeals is an Englishman and the vice-president a Belgian. There are four American judges, one of whom, Judge Jasper Y. Brinton, has written the standard work on the subject of the Egyptian Mixed Court system.

Marathon Whittling Title

"Daddy John" Davidson of Blackwell, Okla., can lay claim to the marathon whittling title. Employed now by a knife company, he has been carving wooden figures for 57 years.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-19, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas Cards and stationery; special low-priced line personal humorous cards; new 21 folder $1 assortment; 100% profit; bonuses; gift wrapping; humorous etching, de luxe, everyday boxes; free samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; bonus; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. H. FRANKLAND, 807 North 36th Street

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7862

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA PA.—Two rooms and bath, one room and bath; homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 69 W. 94th—Entire second floor, private 20-foot house; 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, Electrolux, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEF—For college of 400 in Virginia: September; when applying give full details, experience, age, names of references; first-class recommendations necessary for work and character. Write Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME meeting the individual need; permanent, temporary; loving care; reasonable. (Apt. 7-A) 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Ac. 4-7269.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—A beautiful 6-room house, near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business residence. Call COM. 6175 for appointments.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Six rooms, sun parlor, garden, garage, awnings; A-1 condition; furnished if desired. PARKway 6313-J.

TORONTO, ONT.—Eight rooms, exclusive of sun room, recreation room in basement, garage, private drive, garden perennials. MRS. FRENCH, 130 Keewatin Ave. Tel. Mo. 1671.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES TO LET

TORONTO, ONT.—Lower duplex, two bedrooms, hot water heating, lovely garden; $45 a month. HERBERT TITE, 234 McPherson.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipments; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNTAIN VIEW TOURISTS HOME Bedford, Virginia A Nice Comfortable Home for Tourists

REAL ESTATE

NEW house, two bedrooms, fireplace, bathroom, Frigidaire, cellar, garage, four acres, lovely view, good road, summer or year round; $4500. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN increase for roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc., fostered by new home building and improved financial conditions necessitates our appointing additional men in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; liberal weekly commission; opportunity for quick advancement; investigate immediately. HEATH & CO., Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3526 13th St. N. W.—Meals served, well-balanced, dainty appetizers; individual service; rooms; garage. Col. 0682.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1536 44th St., 15 minutes downtown. High elevation. Studio-bedroom, 6 windows. Semi-private bath with shower. Excellent home cooking. Emerson 5754.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St., N. W.—Exclusive guest home. Semi-private bath. Excellent home cooking. Decatur 1754.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WASHINGTON woman, unusually cultured, traveled, arts, literature, seeks companionship in cultured motherless home; excellent manager, sympathetic, tactful, inspiring to young people, good at sports; prefers country; drives car. Box B-7, 1293 National Press Bldg., Wash., D. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Mass

UNION LAKE LODGE, Barrington, N. H.—70 miles from Boston on lake; excellent board with private camps for families; week-ends; Sunday chicken dinners; booklet

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TORONTO, ONT.—Teacher, first class, Ontario, experienced, desires position in school; tutoring; governess. B. VANDERVOORT, 1712 Metropolitan Bldg.

VIOLINIST, experienced player and teacher, seeks position, anywhere; large concert library; also teaches piano, organ, tenor banjo. R. VOGT, 140-31 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. C., Independence 3-2544.

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DUNCAN

You will be charmed with the Island and

THE BLACK CAT CAFE DINING TEA ROOM

DUNCAN, V. I., B. C.

Excellent Cuisine and Moderate Price. 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. every day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday.

Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section

Ritchie's Flowers EXPRESS LOVE SEEDS-PLANTS 840 Granville St. Sey. 2405

JULE ANN WELLBAND *Individual* Beauty Service

Experienced Operators only *Hair Tinting a Specialty* Phone Bay 830 2908 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD. *High Class* Men's Furnishings *The Home of* Fashion Craft Clothes 523 GRANVILLE STREET

Join Our NEW LIBRARY *and Enjoy the Latest Books* MITCHELL-FOLEY Ltd. 422 HASTINGS ST. W. Vancouver B. C. *Opposite Spencer's*

SWEATERS HOSIERY — KNITTED GOODS UNDERWEAR

Cavers BRITISH IMPORTERS 726 ROBSON ST. SEY. 6983

GOLF Correct Fundamental Principles Taught by HAL RHODES *Golf Professional* Golf clubs supplied to suit individual style. 1155 W. Pender St. Sey. 2533

Dorothy Fletcher *Imported Sportwear and Hats* 2572 Granville St. Bay 2908

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER *(Continued)*

R. C. Purdy VANCOUVER B.C. *Home-Made Chocolates* We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries. 575 GRANVILLE 2843 GRANVILLE

ALSO DEVON CAFE Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners Afternoon Teas 575 GRANVILLE SEY. 1960 *Opposite Hudson's Bay*

Be Wise, Stock Up with LESLIE'S CERTIFIED FIR SAWDUST *Also* COAL, OIL AND WOOD LESLIE COAL CO. LTD. SEYMOUR 6421

FIRBANK & LANGE LIMITED DIAMOND and WATCH MERCHANTS Seymour at Dunsmuir *Personal Jewellers for Every Member of the Family*

MAISON HENRI LTD. *Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon* 550 Granville Street Seymour 3631

PURDY'S Cafe *Now* opposite Capitol Theatre

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd. COAL 1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

COAL and WOOD Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood Patrick Wood & Coal Co. FAIR 322 FRASER 156

STAR CABS Seymour 9151

Tod & Manning 574 GRANVILLE STREET High-Class Jewellers *and* Diamond Importers *We guarantee satisfaction*

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at INGLEDEW'S *Men's Women's, Children's* INGLEDEW'S Limited 623 GRANVILLE STREET

CANDY SHOP Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage 814 Robson Street Vancouver B. C.

INSURANCE Fire—All Branches—Automobile JOHN CAMPBELL McLEAN 744 W. Hastings St. Seymour 4328 *"Rendering a specialized personal service"*

Clarke & Stuart Co. *Printers and Stationers* Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY 550 SEYMOUR ST VANCOUVER B. C.

"The House of Diamonds" O. B. ALLAN Ltd. *JEWELLERS* *Gold and Silversmiths* Granville and Pender Sts Vancouver

IMPORTED WOOLLENS *The Exclusive* BABY WEAR SHOP INFANTS TO 6 YEARS *Mail orders carefully filled* 800 ROBSON STREET SEY 3379

Godissarts Laboratories—Paris—Hollywood Perfumes Blended Powder and Rouge 703 Dunsmuir Seymour 3424

FURS NEW YORK FUR Company Limited *Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century* 797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

Granville Bros. *CLEANERS and DYERS* *We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs* Third Avenue and Granville Bayview 45

T. B. LEE LTD. *LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR* Buy Your Fall Coat During Our JUBILEE SALE 405 Hastings Street West

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor,*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER *(Continued)*

FOR GIFTS of all kinds VISIT THE PAGODA SHOP 558 GRANVILLE STREET *or* Mrs. Clark's Treasures 2932 GRANVILLE STREET Direct Importers from 35 Countries Oriental Goods a Specialty

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Phone: E 9812 Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1 *Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.*

Hudson's Bay "POINT" Blankets English, Australian, Indian and Swiss wools blended to make these fine blankets. Ideal for your camping trip. Hudson's Bay Company INCORPORATED 2ND MAY, 1670

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery Little & Taylor EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS 1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C. Telephone Garden 5812

Women's Coats and Suits of fine English and Scotch cloths, including genuine Harris tweeds. Also Imported knitted suits and hats. Scurrah's LIMITED 733 YATES STREET

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD. Printers Stationers Booksellers Office Furniture *Greeting Cards for All Occasions* 1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Est. 1885 English Footwear James Maynards Ltd. 649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

Garden $166

Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners VICTORIA, B.C.

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD. Victoria's Pioneer Cafe and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST 1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

ENGLISH BAKERY *Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily* 726 Fort Street Empire 9743

George Straith Ltd. 1117 Douglas Street The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

QUARTER CAB TAXI 708 Johnson Street Phone E 1197

Malleks Limited Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs 1212 DOUGLAS STREET E 1632 *Shop at Victoria's Exclusive* WOOL SHOP A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS Needle Craft Shoppe 713 Yates Street

BRITISH WOOLENS *for Men, Women and Children* Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear *Importers Since 1862* W. & J. WILSON 1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

Batchelor - Kirkhams *Pure Food Stores* We Stock Most Monitor - Advertised Goods THE ENGLISH SWEET SHOP 726 YATES STREET Large Variety English Sweets *Mail orders filled* The Sweetest Shop in Town

SHOES *from* CATHCART'S WM. CATHCART CO., LTD. 1208 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G. 6811

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. *Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section*

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks and Neckwear

TOM CAMPBELL'S Smile Hat Shops CALGARY EDMONTON

SHOES *Quality Shoes at a Price—* $3 to $7 Sterling Shoes Ltd. 209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk *Hail Driver or Phone M-4686* UNION MILK CO., Ltd. *"Union" Is Strength*

ALBERTA LAUNDRY *Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers* Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE" 6c per pound PHONE R 2051 730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained *Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section*

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

For the Freshest and Finest in PURE FOODS at Fair Prices, Visit the "Bay" or Telephone 26191 for Home Service

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed Kenwood & Kenwood 10119-100A Street Phone 21583

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent HARRY CROSS *Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist* Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

NOTICE Don't forget to visit "The House of Youth" Where they meet the style and beat the price. at DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR LIMITED 10307 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Can.

SAFEWAY STORES DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE *Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?*

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk MILK CREAM BUTTER 201 101 Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners" SCOTT'S LIMITED Dry Cleaners and Dyers Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE *For Just That Better* DRY CLEANING and DYEING Phone 4-2-3-6-1 QUINTON'S Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company

Brushed Wool Sweaters
$2.95

Casual cardigan styles that feminine hearts covet for college . . . school . . . or sports wear. In vivacious colors of softly brushed wool. *Sizes 14 to 20.*

SPORTSWEAR, SECOND FLOOR

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Painting
Paperhanging
Plastering
General Repairs

COOPER BROS.
for Satisfaction
Phone 53 377

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

DON'T MISS
The August Sales of
Furniture and Home Needs
and
Furs and Fur Trimmed Coats
at
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre

Save 30% to 40%
Radio and Electrical Specialities
Sports, Auto and Paint Supplies
WENTWORTH
RADIO STORES
Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
Crosse & Blackwells
Lemon and Orange Cup—.25
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
Our Costly
NEW FRONT
will be ready for August Sales
228-230 Dundas St. Phone Met. 1173

Our Noted Chapel
has proved satisfactory for
over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA CARGIL

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

OTTAWA

USE

Ottawa Dairy LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

PORT ARTHUR

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
South Cumberland Street

Fine China
Spode and English
Dinnerware
The Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES LIMITED
PORT ARTHUR, CANADA

FOR Trapper Point Blankets, Imported Irish Linens, Minton, Aynsley, and Royal Doulton, English China, Genuine Harris Tweed Coats, Imported English Woollens, Scotch Tartan Novelties.

We have a most complete stock of ENGLISH HIGH GRADE POCKET CUTLERY and also a complete assortment of ENGLISH FISHING TACKLE.
THE TOURTELLOT HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

SHIRTS 9c Each Extra
When sent in with a regular family laundry bundle, men's shirts are fully finished at only nine cents each extra. Here is an opportunity to save and still get the finest workmanship.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

WINDSOR

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Wilbank 3636

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS
1459 METCALFE STREET LA. 8136

BEST VALUES
in Imported
Fine Linens
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large variety in latest designs
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

COAL OIL FUEL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Simpson's "All Star" August Sale of
FUR COATS
and
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
A Guaranteed Saving of
20%
on September Prices!

Simpson's
Montreal

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FUR COATS
Made to Order
Remodeled, Repaired, Stored
Reduced Summer Rates
GRILLS FURS LIMITED
1792 HAMILTON STREET

CROWN BAKERY
PHONE 93196 for
Bread, Buns, Cakes
For That Picnic
OUR DRIVER WILL GLADLY CALL

SASKATOON

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 2 gns. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. Bays. 3039.

NOTE THIS ADDRESS — 26 Norfolk Square, London, W. 2—Quiet, central, comfortable; bed, bath, breakfast, 6/6; weekly from 35/-; all conveniences; 5 bathrooms. Padd. 9461.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Rd., London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

MARJORIE SHRUBSALL—Exclusiveness and Individuality in Day and Evening Gowns; also Coats; moderate charges. 99A, Streatham Hill, S. W. 2. Telephone Tulse Hill 3857.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, 11 CROMWELL PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON — Resident caretaker; constant hot water; attractive ground floor flat, one bed, one reception, bath, kitchen; £140 p. a.; also excellent upper maisonette, four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, redecorated to choice; £220 p. a. Apply caretaker.

LONDON, St. Johns Wood near Swiss Cottage—Unfurnished self-contained flat or suite in private house; also large ground floor room; use garden; open outlook. Box W-446—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Park outlook; close river; self-contained semi-basement flat, 2 rooms, kitchen-bath, pantry cupboards; service available; quiet house, garden; electric light, gas, geyser; 25/- weekly. 97 Albert Bridge Rd., S. W. 11.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER—Furnished flat to let; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and bathroom; £2.15.0 a week. MISS BAKER, 11 St. George's Square, Victoria 3487.

HOME SHARING

N. LONDON—Elderly widow requires a comfortable home, with Christian Scientists for preference, in North London; intellectual associates essential; use of car desirable; would bring own furniture; able to pay £ a week. Box W-448—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Practitioner wishes to share her comfortable flat in Chelsea with lady who is occupied daily; references exchanged. Box W-410—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST WICKHAM — Semi-detached, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, garage; £850 freehold. 69 Hawkhurst Way.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON, PUTNEY 0127. 35 MILES RADIUS

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

SELSEY BILL—Modern furnished house, facing sea.; Sept. and winter months; lounge 34 feet, 4 bedrooms (sleep 8), 2 W. C.'s, electric light, linen, plate, garage, garden. MISS ALDRIDGE, 54 Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. Elm. 2361.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 2939

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6685.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BARNET—Lady receives guests, every convenience, lovely garden; near Christian Science church; 5 mins. bus. Box W-438, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand, London, W C. 2.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY—Married couple or two friends for modern house; previous experience essential. Apply MRS. WYNCH, Pine Hill, Crawley Drive, Camberley, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with efficient shorthand typing required by London advertising concern; salary about £200 p. a.; state full particulars. Box M-2811—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, W. 12—Good cook-general early September, age between 20 and 30; 4 in family (2 children); small modern house; usual outings. Box W-443—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Wanted, machinists and handworkers for fancy needlework goods. F. BROOKES & CO., Burlington Works, Reigault Road, Fulham.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W C 2

LONDON, N. W.—Working housekeeper, modern house; 3 in family; must be good cook. Box M-125—BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED PLAIN COOK seeks situation as cook or housekeeper near London. Personal references. Box W-435, BCM/CSM, London.

HOLDER of Fine Art Diploma (Reading University) and Board of Education Drawing and Painting Certificates, desires work, illustrations, etc. Box W-444—BCM/CSM, London.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS TO LET

ALL WHO REQUIRE good type English and Continental Guests should apply Harvey & Harvey, 415, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 2156.

BARNES COMMON—Large south front room, convenient kitchen; bedroom (s) if required; use of bath (geyser); nr. trams, buses; rent moderate. Phone PRO. 1250 after 6 p. m. 5 Brook Gardens, S. W. 13.

KENSINGTON, LONDON—Residential rooms, furnished, newly decorated house; phone; 30/- p. w., including breakfast, baths, electric light and service; dinner optional; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8758. Box W-421—BCM/CSM, London.

KENSINGTON, in Ladbroke Square—Comfortably furnished rooms, 25/-; less two sharing. Phone after 5 o'clock, Park 4159, or write Box W-449—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Furnished and unfurnished rooms from 15/-; use kitchenette, garden; some service if required. MISS ARNOLD, 25 Greencroft Gardens. Tel. Maida Vale 6504.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sittingrooms, service catering, every convenience, half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2 Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.

ROOMS WANTED

REQUIRED BY GENTLEMAN—One furnished bedroom and one unfurnished room (or large bed-sitting rm.). Partial board. Close city. Mod. terms. Box W-273, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2348—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON — Service chambers, charming suites, divan bed-sitting rooms from 35/- with breakfast; dinners optional. 15 Wetherby Gardens (near Gloucester Rd. Tube).

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes ctual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Copthal Ave. London E C 2

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a, Edgware Road, London. Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS apply
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

TUITION

DRIVING TUITION
PASS YOUR DRIVING TEST!
Late Driving Examiners from Ministry of Transport give instruction on school car or pupils' own; refresher courses arranged. 1201a Finchley Road, London, N. W. 11. SPEEDWELL 9191. Opposite Orpheum Cinema.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN. Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing. 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239

WINDOW CLEANING

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 161, Norroy Road, Putney, S. W. 15. Moderate Charges; Fully Insured.

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Whitehall 9691, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs. Westminster, London, S W 1
Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches. Window Boxes. Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
Telegrams
Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"
Phone: FLAxman 1701

PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
uncheons and Teas
30 Upper George St., Edgware Road, W. 1.

A Well Cut Fur Coat
made from reliable skins
is a lasting joy! I have them
ARTHUR PERRY, FURRIER
16 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W. 1
Established 1884
(Repairs and Alterations by best of skilled workers.)

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

★ VERITY PRESS
STATIONERY - CATALOGUES
CIRCULARS
All Commercial Printing
BIS 7473 — 205 HACKNEY RD. LONDON, E.2

TEL. FLAXMAN 5265
KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
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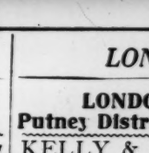

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

THE wisest man is generally he who thinks himself the least so.—BOILEAU.

Daily Features

THE greatest truths are the simplest; and so are the greatest men.—HARE.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN EXCELLENT method for locating possible vowels in cryptic messages is pointed out in the textbook of The National Puzzlers' League, "Key to Puzzledom." This is based upon the fact that a combination of a vowel and a consonant, or a couple of vowels, may be transposed in written words more generally than two consonants. Every vowel may occur either immediately before or after any one of the consonants; while such combinations as HC, KC, etc., are not found, unless it be in compound words, although their inversions, CH, CK, etc., are common. Recurrent transpositions of two certain letters would, therefore, indicate that one of them is a vowel.

As usual, on Monday we start out with a fairly easy crypt. Note the repetition of short words. It is a quotation by Thomas Arnold.

ERNY XABJYRQTR, YVXR RIRELGUVAT RYFR BS INYHR, VF ABG GB OR BOGNVARQ RNFVYL, VG ZHFG OR JBEXRQ SBE, FGHQVRQ SBE, GUBHTUG SBE, NAQ, ZBER GUNA NYY, ZHFG OR CENLRQ SBE.

2. Letter Changing

HERE'S an opportunity to become an astronomer and to change MOON to STAR in five moves. Change only one letter at a time, forming an acceptable word each time.

3. A Bit of Logic

A FIRM has six employees—Mrs. A., Miss B., Miss C., Mr. D., Mr. E., and Mr. F. They occupy, although not in the order named, the positions of manager, assistant manager, cashier, stenographer, teller, and clerk. The assistant manager is the grandson of the manager; the cashier is the stenographer's son-in-law; Mr. D. is a bachelor; Mr. E. is 25; Miss B. is the teller's step-sister, and Mr. F. is the manager's neighbor. Who holds each position?

4. Metagram

HERE'S another from Harrogate, England. Change the first letter of a word to form the other words:

a. Of different sizes, but always round,
   In the company of vehicles, chiefly found.
b. When winter comes with ice and snow,
   This is a comfort to all I know.
c. After rainy weather 'twill be found,
   When streets are muddy, and soft the ground.
d. An English river we have here,
   To those in Yorkshire it lies near.

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus, sent in by a Brooklyn, N. Y., reader, represents a 5-word phrase. The lines below offer a clue:

SAILING
CCCCCCC

A long, long trip for sailor Jack—
Moons and moons before he'll be back.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Fast of the Fourth Month

WHILE the Jews were in captivity in Babylon they instituted several special fast days in commemoration of certain untoward events in their national history, events which precipitated their exile. One of these fasts the prophet Zechariah informs us (Zech. 8:19) was celebrated during "the fourth month," while we know from other early records that it was held on the ninth day of that month (cf. Jer. 39:2), in memory of the capture of Jerusalem by the Chaldean army in the year 586 B. C.

We learn from the book of Jeremiah that Nebuchadnezzar's forces had carried on this siege for some 18 months before "a breach was made in the city" (Jer. 52:7 Revised Version); and the same prophet confirms the fact that this occurred "in the fourth month" (Jer. 39:2). This month was also known among the Jews as "Tammuz," and corresponded to part of June and part of July in our calendar.

Doll Measurements

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. B. T. Broome, Knoxville, Tenn.

Willie Doll's Height Is Marked on the Wall

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

DAPPER—This name, though extremely rare, occurs among English names. It is one of the variant forms of *Dipper* and *Diaper*. All these are local of *Ypres*. In the Lancs. Ass. Roll (1176-1285) occurs the name *J. de Ipre*, from which these originate.

Vinzant—This is one of the many forms the name of *Saint Vincent* assumes, as in *Vince*, *Vincey*, and *Vincett*. In this particular instance the spelling is due to French influence.

Heaney—This is one of the rarer forms derived from *Haune*, originally *Henry*. It is thus recorded in ancient records.

MacNichol is a patronymic surname meaning "the son of Nicholas," and is a Gaelic form of the name.

Drury—This surname is from the Old English adjective *druerie* and means "sweetheart or beloved." The name also survives in *Drury* Lane.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pearl in a Platter

THE players, who must be of a size and at least 12 in number, form circles of six players each, place their left hands on hips, and right hands toward the center of the circle grasping the edge of a plate in which there are two or three objects that roll easily.

The players march to music, and the contest is to see which group can avoid spilling the contents of the plate. This game will test the co-operative skill of either children or grown ups.

For very young children the plate should be relatively deeper and the rolling objects larger.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

When in Doubt, Stop

WHEN I was learning to drive, my instructor said to me when I came to a situation which confused me: "Remember, you can always stop."

This has come to me many times in the six years I have been driving, and has proved its practicability. If drivers would pull over to the side of the road and stop, when in doubt, instead of cutting out or plowing ahead, I am sure there would be fewer accidents."—Mrs. G. J. P., Swampscott, Mass.

Keep a Clear Outlook

KEEP a small bottle of window-cleaning fluid and some pieces of soft lintless cloth, or some cleansing tissues, in a handy place in the car, ready to give your windshield a quick "facial" when needed. On long trips through country districts where insects abound, windshields very quickly become clouded and spotted, and it is often a long way between service stations.

Tie the cork or stopper to the bottle with a short string and you will not waste time hunting for it after the cleanup.—G. S. T., Boston.

Brevities

Wichita Eagle: An American team has just defeated an English team at contract. The natural conclusion is that London bridge is falling down.

Office Economist: Folks used to be willing to wait patiently for a slow moving stage-coach; but now they kick if they miss one revolution of a revolving door.

Punch: "There is one thing the motoring beginner *must* grasp," writes an expert. He refers to the hand brake no doubt.

Current Events Quiz

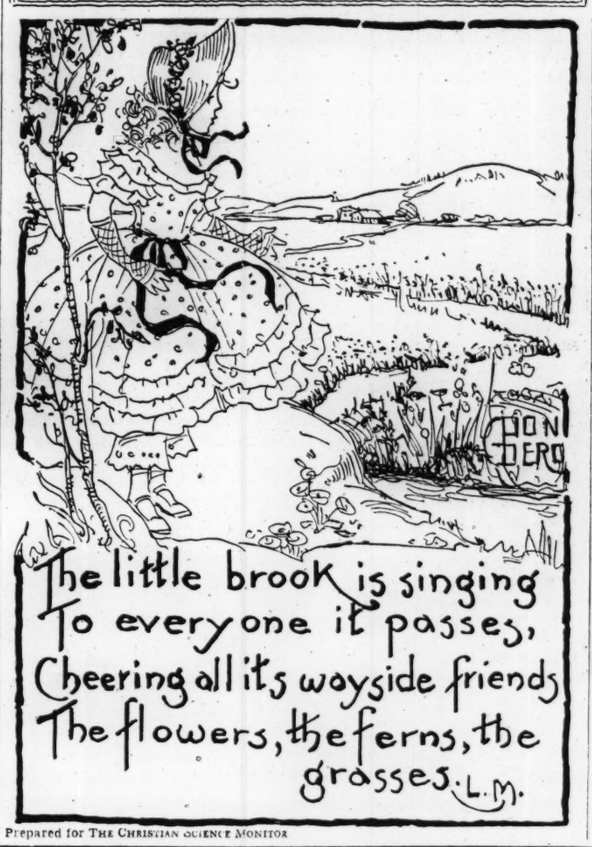
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What nation is leading in the Olympic Games?
2. Why is Germany making a vigorous protest to Spain?
3. What countries is France seeking to enlist in a hands-off pact with regard to Spain?
4. Where does Governor Landon expect to speak on his coming trip through the East?
5. What does the American Bar Association's special committee have to report after investigating charges that Roosevelt is seeking to be a dictator?
6. Is the Townsend (old-age pension) organization pledged to any party?
7. Is it true that the RFC, up to July 31, had authorized and made commitments of more than $10,000,000,000?
8. May motor lines use RFC loans to extend their service?
9. Would it be safe to say that more than 3,000,000 persons obtained free transportation on American railroads during the first quarter of 1936?
10. What drastic action has the A. F. of L. taken against John L. Lewis and the 10 insurgent unions?
11. Why were two prominent members of the Secret Service of the United States Treasury Department demoted last week?
12. What was the verdict in the court case (Brockport, N. Y.) of a dog charged with causing the drowning of a boy swimmer?
13. How many tree seedlings for planting by farmers were supplied by federal and state governments last year?
14. What caused the sudden ban on the rubber stamping of dresses with the words "Violating the Anti-Modern Dress Regulations" in Canton, China?
15. Why was a "temporary" dictatorship set up in Greece on Aug. 5?
16. How many Ethiopians are reported to be marching on Addis Ababa and Dessye?
17. Is it true that crime is on the increase in Chicago?
18. How much was the July increase of shares on the New York Stock Exchange?
19. Is there likely to be a contest for the America's (yacht) Cup next year?
20. Is the New Deal's FDIC operating at a profit?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Come Along, Children'

Monitor Camera Club from R. H. Abbott, Laconia, N. H.

Mother Goose and the Goslings

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Vacuum Cleaning Cars

IN THE section of the city in which I reside, car owners have small individual garages; and, like almost all modern car owners, they try to keep their cars spick and span. Every day you can see them washing and polishing the cars they own, but they neglect one of the most important items, the upholstery; and with the wearing of light summer clothing, this is an important factor.

It remained for a progressive Negro in my neighborhood to solve this problem; and he is kept busy all day long by reason of the special cleaning facilities he employs. He has secured for himself a portable vacuum cleaning outfit, and calls himself the "Vacuum Cleaner Man," going from garage to garage with his equipment and cleaning upholstery, carpet, and lining of the cars. Most owners can clean all but this part of the car, and John's services are in demand; for he not alone gets all the dust out of the inner recesses of the car but removes all spots with a powerful cleaning fluid he uses.—B. J. M., Philadelphia.

Odds and Ends

Hiking

The trend to hiking, long popular in the English countryside and on the Continent, is now evident in the United States. There are more than 3000 hiking clubs in the country.

The Pacific

The Pacific Ocean makes up more than half of the total water surface of the globe.

Latest Improvement

The lifeboats of the S. S. Queen Mary are all equipped with radio.

In Lighter Vein

About Stopping

The professor had bought a new car, and was demonstrating it by taking a spin with his wife. After a while he hurrumphed deprecatingly.

"My dear," he said, with a note of apology in his voice, "I'm sorry, but—er—I'm really afraid I've forgotten what one does to bring this machine to a halt.

"Oh, Enos," shrieked the lady, "what shall we do?"

"Now, never mind, dear," consoled her husband. "We'll just stop at the next garage and ask a mechanic."—*Brockton Enterprise.*

—Tit-Bits

"Look out, Cyril! Here comes a big one—keep your mouth closed!"

Strange Actions

A little girl sitting in church watching a wedding, suddenly exclaimed:

"Mummy, has the lady changed her mind?"

"What do you mean?" the mother asked.

"Why," replied the child, "she went up the aisle with one man and came back with another."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Local Beauty

Visitor: "What an unusual sunset!"

Native (humbly): "Yes, it is pretty nice for a small town like this."

Enough Time

"Have you a second to spare?"

"Yeah."

"Tell me all about yourself."—*Grit.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Modern Dorcas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

MRS. K—— had had a large family; but now she found herself with much time on her hands, for her children were all grown, in homes of their own, and no longer required her services. For the first time in her busy life she found all the time she wished for reading. However, she felt it was not quite a symmetrical life to do nothing but read. What should she do with this extra time? Then one day she had an inspiration.

She invited some friends to bring to her their discarded clothing which was outmoded rather than outworn. The friends supposed that she was going in for hooked rugs. But, no! One day, some weeks later, she gave a tea, inviting the same friends. They came, wondering, for the invitations had a "teaser" in them—each guest was told to bring a fancy box, size 12x18 inches, with tissue paper and colored wrapping cord or ribbon.

When the guests arrived, each was given a card with a number on it, cut in half, the hostess explaining that the rest of the card would be found pinned to one of the 12 dresses she had displayed about the room. On each dress was also the address of a child. Mrs. K—— had no way of delivering her gifts. Each woman was astonished at the garment made from her castoff, and wrapped it up and delivered it to the addressee, happy in her part of Mrs. K——'s experiment.

Mrs. K—— is no longer at a loss to know what to do with her time. The women donors look forward to her fancy dress teas occurring after the making of each 12 dresses for the little tots of mothers too busy to sew, or too poor to buy good dresses for their little ones. Among her friends Mrs. K—— is known as the modern Dorcas.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

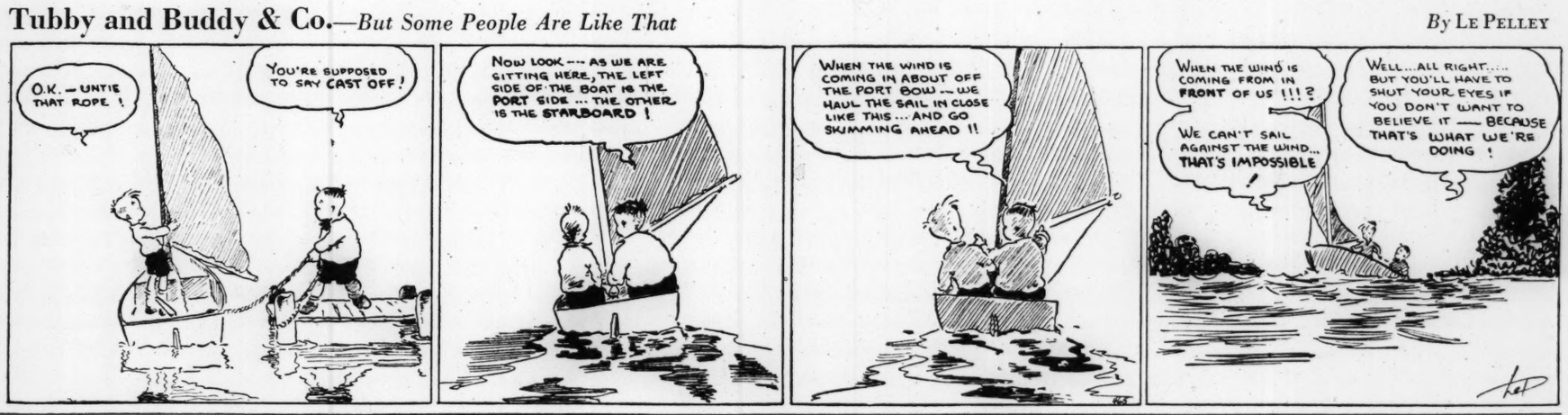
1. The United States swept into an early lead, with Jesse Owens winning three championships.
2. For "unprovoked" shelling of the German steamer Sevilla by a Spanish loyal destroyer, and for an alleged death toll of seven Germans.
3. Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia have agreed "in principle" to France's neutrality proposal.
4. Present plans call for speeches at West Middlesex, Penna., (his birthplace), on Aug. 22; at Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 24, and Buffalo, Aug. 26.
5. After two years of study, the committee reports that there is "no justification" to charges that the Roosevelt Administration has challenged or infringed political rights of citizens.
6. No; Dr. Townsend says he will support the Union Party (Lemke), but that the Townsend organization is nonpartisan.
7. Yes; the exact figure was $11,293,677,793.
8. No; the loans may be used for new equipment, but not for extending service beyond existing routes. (The RFC is heavily interested in most of America's railroads.)
9. Yes; actually 3,074,586 persons traveled on passes, according to the I. C. C.
10. It has voted to suspend them at the end of 30 days' grace; 1,000,000 members are involved.
11. Joseph Murphy, assistant Secret Service chief, and Grady L. Boatwright, chief of the St. Paul office, were demoted for allegedly spying on activities of the G-men (Department of Justice).
12. The dog, which climbed to the back of a swimming boy, was sentenced to 26 months' confinement.
13. The U. S. Forest Service reports the distribution of 26,150,197 tree seedlings to American farmers.
14. A dress being worn by the wife of a high Canton official was stamped by a policeman.
15. To thwart bloodshed in what the Government describes as a Communist-promoted general strike, Premier Metaxas has been given full control of civil affairs, with the approval of King George II.
16. 40,000.
17. No; during the first six months of 1936 Chicago had 29.7 per cent fewer crimes than in the like period of 1935.
18. $3,154,000,000.
19. Yes; the Royal Yacht Squadron of England has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club, proposing that the first race in the series be sailed on July 24, 1937. The challenger will be Tom Sopwith's new Endeavour II.
20. Yes; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation earned $6,561,000 from Aug. 23, 1935 to June 30, 1936.

Excel Yourself

ALWAYS seek to excel yourself. Put yourself in competition with yourself each day. Each morning look back upon your work of yesterday and then try to beat it.—*Sheldon.*

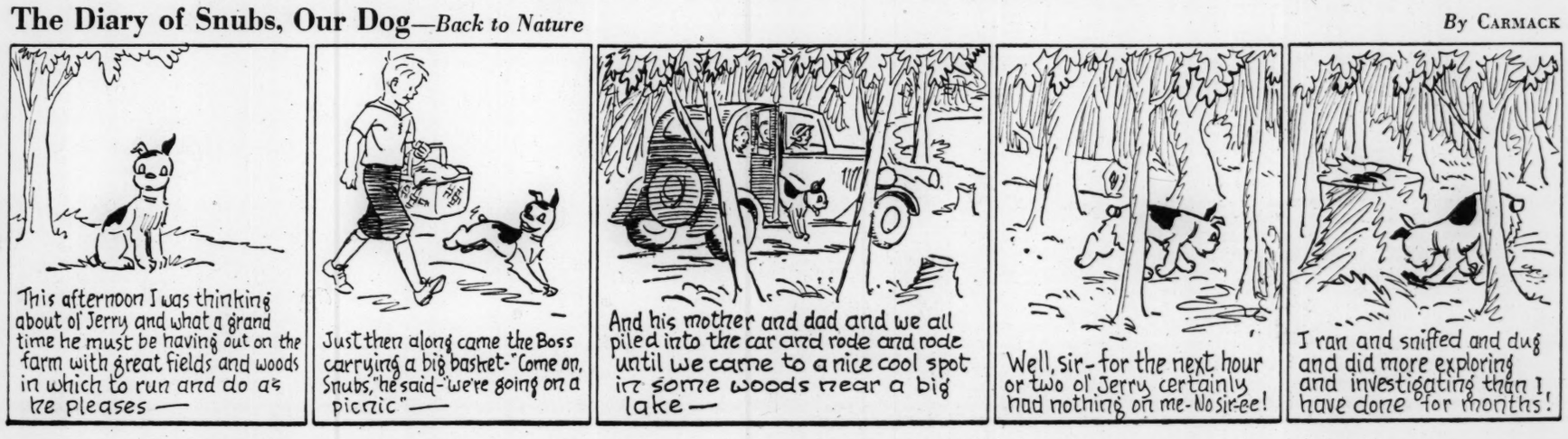
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But Some People Are Like That*

By LE PELLEY


O.K. — UNTIE THAT ROPE !
YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO SAY CAST OFF !
NOW LOOK --- AS WE ARE SITTING HERE, THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOAT IS THE PORT SIDE ... THE OTHER IS THE STARBOARD !
WHEN THE WIND IS COMING IN ABOUT OFF THE PORT BOW --- WE HAUL THE SAIL IN CLOSE LIKE THIS ... AND GO SKIMMING AHEAD !!
WHEN THE WIND IS COMING FROM IN FRONT OF US !!! ?
WE CAN'T SAIL AGAINST THE WIND... THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE !
WELL ... ALL RIGHT ..... BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO SHUT YOUR EYES IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BELIEVE IT — BECAUSE THAT'S WHAT WE'RE DOING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Back to Nature*

By CARMACK


This afternoon I was thinking about ol' Jerry and what a grand time he must be having out on the farm with great fields and woods in which to run and do as he pleases —
Just then along came the Boss carrying a big basket - "Come on, Snubs," he said - "we're going on a picnic" —
And his mother and dad and we all piled into the car and rode and rode until we came to a nice cool spot in some woods near a big lake —
Well, sir - for the next hour or two ol' Jerry certainly had nothing on me - No sir-ee!
I ran and sniffed and dug and did more exploring and investigating than I have done for months!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Dissident Democrats

THE importance of the meeting of "Jeffersonian Democrats" at Detroit cannot be measured by its size. Only about forty Democratic opponents of the New Deal attended. The sessions were secret, designed more for consultation on plans for making opposition effective than for naming a separate ticket, making speeches or drafting a platform. This was hardly a convention. And its results will depend on how many other Democrats are dissatisfied enough with the Roosevelt regime to bolt the party and what measures can be concerted to make their feeling tell in the election.

The meeting did show clearly that other prominent Democrats who have not been pleased with the New Deal are either not sufficiently displeased to join with this Smith - Ely - Reed - Colby - Liberty League group or are not ready to come out publicly. Men like Newton D. Baker, John W. Davis, James M. Cox, and Owen D. Young are noticeably silent. What such Democrats, and less prominent members of the party who have a similar attitude, will do is one of the many campaign uncertainties. The Southerners at Detroit frankly refused to go all the way over and support the Republican ticket. But apparently several of the northern Democrats like Mr. Ely will carry their bolt to as effective a conclusion as possible.

The name adopted—Jeffersonian Democrats—is likely to be disputed. Not only does it seem to imply a monopoly of virtue; many Democrats of sound liberal purpose feel that Jefferson today would prefer the "brain trust" to the Liberty League. Some of these "walkers" are open to attack as motivated by personal pique, Hearstian connections and "economic predilections" as much as by pure devotion to Jeffersonian doctrine.

Yet supporters of the President will make a mistake if they fail to recognize that there are Democrats whose purposes are unimpeachable yet who are sufficiently disturbed by un-Jeffersonian tendencies of the New Deal to bolt. Whether there are more of these than there are Republicans like Senators Norris, Johnson and La Follette and Secretaries Ickes and Wallace who have supported the Roosevelt program is another uncertainty.

But perhaps the biggest mystery is why men like "Al" Smith, Senator Reed and former Governor Ely do not give their Jeffersonian convictions a more positive outlet by running for the United States Senate, or the House of Representatives. By such a course they could achieve at least two purposes which will not be reached by merely "disciplining" President Roosevelt.

They could perhaps break the power of unsavory political machines of the Tammany, Curley and Pendergast type in their own states. They could supply in the arena of national legislation the independent and critical, sound and experienced voice of opposition which has been so sadly lacking in the last few years. If they want to be Republicans, why not rally to the support of Senator Vandenberg? If they want to remain Democrats, there is plenty of opportunity to uphold the hands of Senator Glass.

And if they want to stop the pandering to every political bloc under a system of "grab-bag" government, which is more dangerous to the representative system than a largely nullified New Deal, why not revive the tradition of John Quincy Adams who thought the House was important enough to serve there after he had been in the White House? It is time the big men of each party in America did more toward carrying out their ideals of government than join leagues or write articles in the magazines.

With the direct election of senators and the open primaries, men of real stature should be willing to face the rough-and-tumble of actual campaigning which would give them the very best opportunity to preach and practice their doctrines. And facing the actualities of legislation, they might find that the threat to Jeffersonian government comes not merely from certain Democratic leaders, but from economic problems such as that described in the last column on this page which will not be solved by neglect.

A Rector's Lament

IT GOES without saying that the somewhat despondent conclusions arrived at by Dr. Frederic S. Fleming will arouse lively discussion.

The rector of Trinity Church, who also wears the title of "Rector of New York," is most frankly outspoken on the subject of the shortcomings of the church. He is speaking, of course, of the Protestant Church as a whole. Many will utter a fervent Amen to his deprecation of the clublike and social attractions which have in recent years loomed so large in parish ecclesiastical activities.

Emphatically, they will disagree with Dr. Fleming's assertion that:

> There is no part of the Church of Christ that has not failed lamentably in its witness and ministry in these recent years

because a joyful band encircles the earth today who gratefully bear witness that "the peace which passeth all understanding" and healing, physical and spiritual, have come to them through the church. For them "the gospel of Christ" most assuredly has not "lost its sureness, its courage and its authority," as Trinity's rector concludes.

His proposal that a two-year moratorium be declared during which time all sermons would be barred appears to be his actual conviction, startling as it will be to many. Not all will admit that inspiration has flown entirely from the pulpit. Surely some sermons do rise—perhaps in the less fashionable places of worship—above "religious pep talks sailing forth for a transitory popularity under the guise of being inspirational." Admitted it must be, however, that those who would worship God in spirit and in truth, too often find those longings unsatisfied in the spiritual deserts where throngs gather to hear brilliant addresses by popular preachers.

After all, what the rector of Trinity Parish really urges is probably another way of saying that which Paul declared so long ago:

> And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power:
> That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God. (I Cor. 2: 4 and 5.)

Fewer human opinions and more quiet meditation of the deep things of God. When the churches become sanctuaries where men find spiritual peace, they will be filled.

Behind the Zioncheck Drama

MANY American newspapers, even those which would never think of letting large revenues from liquor advertising influence their news accuracy, are often less than completely explicit in their reports of events in which drink plays a primary role. Murders are reported without mentioning the ultimate criminal—the intoxicant which the courts themselves have often held mainly responsible. Otherwise inexplicable motor-car smashes are described in detail and then at the end a note sometimes appears, like an afterthought—"Blank, the driver, had been drinking." And sometimes the real explanation is not given at all.

Now the press reports the suicide of Congressman Zioncheck and recounts his career at length without one word about two of the chief reasons for escapades which have given the newspapers sensational stories for several months. These accounts fail to mention that excessive drinking and the promptings of reporters seeking new antics to retail in print were major causes of this young man's troubles.

Excuse may be made for this lack of completeness on the ground that a man's susceptibility to alcohol need not be paraded. But the effect is to leave a worse impression—to encourage the supposition that eccentricity and exhibitionism were simply insanity. Time magazine was less cruel when it used the term "dipsomaniac." And Editor and Publisher was more truthful when it disclosed that many of the Zioncheck antics were stage-managed by reporters in search of a story.

The purpose here is not to glorify or exploit this pitiful career, but to help keep the record straight and to encourage newspaper readers to demand that accuracy and completeness—even where liquor and newsmen are involved—which the American press has led the public to expect.

163 Years Overdue

ALL good Johnsonians—and today they number legion — should gratefully note: There will presently be available for the first time a genuine first edition of James Boswell's "Tour of the Hebrides," which tour the author made in the distinguished company of Dr. Samuel Johnson, between the months of August and November, 1773.

The fabulous nature of this circumstance is readily apparent. Many credulous persons have believed that they were reading the only existing account of this tour, never realizing that a considerable portion of the original version had been deleted for diverse reasons by the printer and by Boswell himself. Only this year is the public to enjoy the privilege of reading the version which came originally from Boswell's pen.

It so happened that, in 1927, Col. Ralph Isham acquired from the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, a great-great-grandson of Boswell, a vast collection of Boswell letters and journals, long supposed lost but now arranged to be privately printed for subscribers in a set of eighteen volumes. At that time no one foresaw the discovery of the manuscript of the Hebrides Journal, made in 1930 at Malahide Castle, in Ireland. This manuscript also became the property of Colonel Isham, but too late to be included in the eighteen-volume set.

Hence the literary sensation of 1936 is likely to be the first publication of a complete edition of this work which has long been conspicuous among the treasures of English literature. No doubt, more honor will now accrue to the Scottish gentleman whose claim to fame is due chiefly to his faithful setting forth of the character of his friend and idol, Dr. Johnson. As Mr. Boswell inscribed modestly in the Life: "I had the pleasure of accompanying him during the whole of this journey. He was respectfully entertained by the great, the learned, and the elegant, wherever he went; nor was he less delighted with the hospitality which he experienced in humbler life."

The New Mongolia

Book News of the Day

IT IS a treat sometimes to skip the bread and butter and start straight in on the cake. But the bread and butter should be on the table for those who want it, and THE NEW MONGOLIA, by Ladislaus Forbath; as related by Joseph Geleta, translated from the Hungarian by Lawrence Wolfe (London: Heinemann. 15s. net), would be better for an introduction. As it is, in the opening sentences the reader is launched into a dark night and a band of smugglers when he is probably still trying to remember what he ought to know about this strange and obscure country. By the end of the book he will have learned a great deal about modern Mongolia and will have been highly entertained. But even the briefest of backgrounds at the start would have made the picture easier to assimilate.

Except for an occasional picturesque incursion of a Lama (monk) into the newspapers, Mongolia appears to have escaped the attentions of the post-war western world. It is unlikely that it will remain thus for long. As neighbor of Soviet Russia and China, it is the meeting ground of extreme progress and extreme reaction. So far it has warded off the advances of both by abandoning its ancient theocracy and adopting a National Government with a limited program of reform. But its political future remains in the balance. The traditional rule of the Grand Lama was terminated in 1922. His religious dominance ended in 1924. The prevailing influence is now Bolshevism. Foreign trade has been handled in recent years by government organizations backed by Soviet capital. But China and Japan also have economic interests.

And lately there has been an increase in Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, has become indistinguishable from Chinese territory. Chinese settlers are invading the Gobi Desert, which it is said needs only irrigation to absorb a considerable population. The area of Mongolia is given as about 1,875,000 square miles, or more than three times that of Britain, France, Germany and Italy together. The population is estimated at 750,000 Mongols and 100,000 other nationalities, chiefly Russian and Chinese, or about the number of people in one large provincial town in any of these European countries.

But now it is Joseph Geleta's turn, and probably no one is better equipped to describe the life and remarkable contrasts and customs of Mongolia. Hungarian engineer and escaped prisoner of war, he spent nine adventurous years in the country. Moreover, he built the first power station, the first parliament house, a number of roads, and generally made himself so useful as to receive many favors unlikely to have been granted to any other foreigner.

For those who imagine Mongolia still belonging to a bygone age, it is surprising to learn that the capital, Urga (or Ulan Bator Choto, as it is now called) enjoys the advantages of air services, buses, cinemas, theaters, electrical equipment, modern educational administration and a democratic parliament. Mr. Geleta describes the Mongolians as a kindly, indolent, hospitable people, half of whom live in abject poverty, while the other half has retired behind the walls of the Lama monasteries. He assigns this change in a once warlike nation, whose empire stretched over a vast part of Asia and Europe, to the influence of Buddhism, to which religion the people were converted in the sixteenth century.

The book has been written by Ladislaus Forbath from the notes of Mr. Geleta, and translated. What it lacks in form it largely makes up for in vividness. It is illustrated with photographs by Mr. Geleta. P. L.

And Bonusing Agriculture Won't Fix It

AH MY GOOD MAN, SIT ON THE ARM OF THAT SEAT IF YOU LIKE. YOU SEE I FEEL A LITTLE MORE INDEPENDENT IF I HAVE AN EXTRA SPACE TO STRETCH OUT IN - NOT HAVE "ALL MY EGGS IN ONE BASKET" AS IT WERE.
GOOD IDEA EH, WHAT?
U.S. FARM LAND
FARM TENANT
LANDLORD OWNERSHIP
URBAN OWNERSHIP OF FARM LAND

Darling in The New York Herald Tribune

A Deep Breath of El Nido

HAD he come to our door wearing his chaps and spurs I might have recognized him. But dressed as he was in a "city" suit with his one distinguishing bit of accouterment, his tan sombrero, held deferentially in his hands, I was quite unable to place him.

It was his voice which first stirred my memory. It was so obviously a voice of and for the "great open spaces."

"Oh—" I began, trying to follow my ferreting thoughts, "—weren't you working—at—El Nido ranch—that summer?"

His smile was as broad as his voice was deep. "Right," he said. "Fact is I've never worked any place but El Nido any summer."

He came in and told me all about it. Ranching had been a little dull, it seemed, and since he had "always hankered for a whiff of city air," he had made the break and had come north.

I asked him how he liked it here.

"Kinda lonesome," he told me, shaking his head meditatively at the rug. "I miss someone to talk to."

"But in a large place like San Francisco you'll be sure to find friends," I assured him.

"There's a heap of folks here all right," he agreed, "but somehow—well, maybe you don't understand—but somehow for a downright pardner for talking to there just ain't nobody can take the place of your horse."

* * *

That was a point I couldn't argue, nor could I brag of any number of horses in San Francisco. There were the few the policemen rode, but I realized there might be obstacles in the way of carrying on a very extended conversation with a policeman's horse.

After that first visit he came fairly often. In a few weeks he found work, but only after he had spent what money he had brought from the ranch.

"Looks as if I'd have to stick it out here till I can save up for the buggy-ride back," he told me. "Guess I sorta got myself caught here."

The sturdy six-footer might have been caught here, but his heart, very definitely, was safe in El Nido. There seemed, moreover, no way to entice it hither. I tried various methods. I tried to stir his imagination about his work on the bay bridge. "It's a monumental thing," I said. "Some day you'll think proudly of your part in it."

"Oh, it's fair sized, all right," he admitted. "But speakin' of bridges, if you ever want to see a downright little beauty of a bridge you want to see the little feller acrost Crystal Creek."

* * *

Food, flowers, the weather, anything or nothing in particular would send his thoughts ranchward.

"Pretty night like this," he would say, "know what I'd be doing down to the ranch? Stretchin' out on my back on the side of the hill lookin' up at the sky. Talk about sky! Boy! You can see plenty sky—with stars in it too—down home at El Nido."

And then at last one day he came to show me his ticket back home. He had had more than his whiff of city air. He longed to breathe deep of El Nido. All my attempts to arouse his interest in local places and persons had fallen hopelessly short. I would, however, always remember the one time when I had thought for the moment that I had succeeded.

I knew a young girl of Spanish descent whose family had once lived in the county adjoining his, and thinking they might have a number of common interests, I proposed that he stay over for the evening and that I invite her in. I watched him frowning to himself, wrestling with some plan for escape, so I hurried on to tell him about her. "Lindalita is a—"

"Lindalita?" There was a new note in his voice. "Is that her name—Lindalita?"

"Yes," eagerly, "do you know her?"

He shook his head. "Never heard of her."

* * *

"She has the snappiest blackest eyes, and dimples that dance." I put my heart into describing her. He listened, completely absorbed. His eyes were shining. Now and then he tried her name, almost I might say, gently. I could see he was visualizing the picture I was drawing. At last, I told myself, I had found something to rival El Nido's hold.

"Lindalita," he pronounced the name again, and still again.

I was pleased with my promised success, and yet I was beginning to grow a bit dubious. I had not intended to stir his interest in Lindalita to too intense a point. The situation might have its complications. If my sketchy description could bring that light into his eyes, Lindalita in person might prove entirely too strong an anchor. I left off her praise. He continued to smile into space. Presently he jumped to his feet. "Well I'm on my way," he boomed.

I was completely taken aback.

"But aren't you going to stay to meet my friend?"

"Oh, no." The words reverberated about the room. "I'm no good at talkin' to girls."

"But—I thought you seemed—I thought surely you'd like Lindalita."

Again the smile in his eyes. "Lindalita! Oh, boy! Say, I wish you'd tell that little gal for me I think she's got a mighty swell name for a horse." V. L. I.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Courting Peace Without Armor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Lindbergh, in his recent speech at Flyers House, Berlin, has hit the nail on the head, "It is no longer possible," he said, as reported in the Monitor's columns, "to shield the heart of a country with its army. Armies can no more stop an air attack than a suit of mail can stop a rifle bullet."

"So what?" asks the man in the street. "Is it more anti-aircraft guns? More taxes? More of the food out of our stomachs?"

But we pacifists, who for twenty years have seen every one of our predictions ever more tragically verified, answer him in one word that swells to a tumultuous shout: "Disarm!" And we mean it. We have embodied our belief in a constitutional amendment which, when adopted, will outlaw war and abolisn the army, navy and air force. As Senate Joint Resolution Six (House Joint Resolution 528) it stands, a sober beacon light, warning men from the rocks.

For truly there is no defense except in the awakened understanding of our fellow men. Dangerous though it may seem to trust them, costly though it may appear to share with them instead of attempting to destroy them, it is not only right, but also infinitely less dangerous and costly, than this new warfare against which Lindbergh solemnly warns.

The Women's Peace Union of 4 Stone Street, New York, is one organization which supports this amendment. It believes that our example will kindle in other lands a like will to peace. TRACY D. MYGATT

New York, N. Y.

Aberhart's Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to an article, datelined Edmonton, Alta., on the relations between Maj. C. H. Douglas, formerly Reconstruction Adviser to the Government of Alberta, and Premier William Aberhart, which appeared in the Monitor.

The article contained some statements which I am sure you will wish to have corrected. Reference is made to an alleged interview with Major Douglas in which he was reported as saying, "Aberhart's plan to restore Alberta finances was just stuff and nonsense." Such an interview never took place, and Major Douglas has never made any such remark.

One of the reasons Major Douglas asked for a release from his contract was in order that he might be able to criticize the actions of the Government, since his responsibility is to supporters of Social Credit all over the world.

The Alberta Government's project to issue prosperity bonds bearing a weekly stamp tax of 2 per cent has no connection with Social Credit, and, in fact, has been stated in the official organ of the Social Credit Secretariat to be the reverse of Social Credit.

London, Eng. W. L. BARDSLEY, Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd.

Gas Masks Instead of Dolls

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Gas masks are to become as common in British nurseries as are wax dolls and Noah's arks.

The United Kingdom Government, on July 14, made provision for £850,000 ($4,250,000) for these and other precautions against air raids, to be used by children as well as by men and women.

This is part of the rearmament expenditure—estimated by the late Mr. Arthur Henderson at £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000) for sixty-one nations—which the unfortunate 500,000,000 people of Europe—many of whom are even now without adequate food, warmth and shelter—are being compelled by their governments to spend annually upon the unproductive implements of war. It is a legacy of confusion of policy. For nobody, except perhaps a very few interested munition makers, would willingly see repetition of what was endured in 1914-1918. Yet the danger that this may be brought about is real. C. C. E.

London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Recovery—With a Question Mark

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

A LEAFLET has just been dropped into the mail slots of all the newspapermen in Washington which seems worthy of supplying a hot weather interlude from politics, though fundamentally it involves one of the most important political questions existing. It is a matter-of-fact study, from the Council for Industrial Progress, of the iron and steel industry and what happened to it from 1914 to 1929. It raises all manner of questions which, more's the pity, are not likely to be mentioned in the presidential race at all.

Today, the fact seems to be established that business is rapidly recovering. Figures published in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday gave further indication of the welcome fact. But suppose things do get back to normal again; what will be done, and what can be done, to prevent another cycle of overproduction, and another 1929?

* * *

The statistics just supplied by the Council for Industrial Progress illustrate graphically what happened in the iron and steel industry before 1929. There are a good many figures, but they mostly boil down into one table which it would be worth while for all the politicians of all the parties to study, long and carefully. With the ciphers and the millions left out, and with only the percentages included, here is the prodigal story of the iron and steel industry between 1919 and 1929, forecasting very clearly the tragic aftermath of 1929-1933:

Iron and Steel Industry, 1919-1929

	Increase
Value added by manufacturing	32%
Dollar productivity, per wage earner	30
Average yearly wage	3
Yearly average number of wage earners	4

In that table is the story of the growing efficiency of the gigantic iron and steel industry. In the decade before 1929 it was possible to increase the item of "value added by manufacturing" (wholesale price of finished product, compared with price of raw materials plus wages etc.) 32 per cent, while using only 4 per cent more workers! The wage earner, by better machinery and improved efficiency, showed a dollar productivity that jumped 30 per cent; but his own wages increased only 8 per cent. Productivity increased 3½ times faster than pay.

In a nutshell, those figures tell the crucial problem of the present economic order, and with 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 unemployed, it cries for solution. It plays its part, too, in the drive to unionize the steel industry by John L. Lewis. Put in the layman's language, the problem seems to be to give workers the means to buy the things they produce. Otherwise a glut ensues and the long, agonizing corrective process of a 1929 collapse follows. The failure to preserve this balance between consumptive power and productive power, leading up to the 1929 crash, is plainly visible in steel. Now steel and the other big industries are heading back into high speed once more, and the country faces the problem all over again. Prosperity is returning, but it is Prosperity with a question mark.

* * *

This question of economic balance would seem to be one for the political leaders to discuss. Perhaps it is as fundamental a matter as any the country faces. The studies of the Brookings Institution accept it as such. They show that what the current figures indicate for steel and iron was true in greater or less degree for all manufacturing in the 1922-1929 period; that worker productivity increased 25 per cent in that time, but that prices dropped only 5 per cent. In other words, by and large the benefit of technical efficiencies was not passed on to the worker, in higher wages, nor to the public in lower prices.

Who got it then? Chiefly, it went into dividends, which went in turn into more investments which went into bigger factories and into greater output. And at last the great, gorged industrial giant had no recourse but to do what he did in 1929, and to do it violently.

Here is a problem then, which should enter into practical politics. Instead of squabbling over who ended the depression, Republicans and Democrats might do better to formulate their ideas on what to do about the new upswing. Can this vital matter of preserving economic equilibrium be entrusted once more solely to business, and to the operation of "natural economic forces"? Must America merely sit back and gloomily wait the next collapse, much after the fashion of Europe, waiting for "the next war"? Obviously, some restraint is needed, some means of keeping production and consumption in team.

Ah, if this teamwork could only be achieved! says Dr. Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution—"it seems morally certain, if not statistically demonstrable, that a modern industrial nation as richly endowed with natural resources as is the United States could actually achieve the age-old goal of at least moderate economic well-being for all its population."